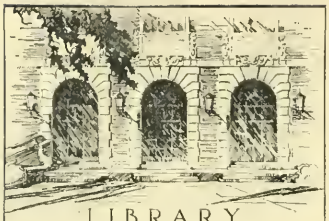
# TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

1909 - 1921



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# Transactions of The American Society of Landscape Architects

1909---1921

Compiled and Edited by:

CARL RUST PARKER
BREMER W. POND
THEODORA KIMBALL

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The Recorder Press
Amsterdam, N. Y.

John Charles Olmsted

# TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

# PREFACE

THE Committee on Editing Transactions has considered that this volume, like the preceding one, will be useful chiefly as a book of reference to the events and current thought of the A. S. L. A., not only for its members but for others. Conciseness has therefore been sought and repetition avoided; matters that seemed of merely temporary interest have been omitted, and facts placed so as to be easily accessible. Lists of members, executive and special committees, and treasurer's reports have been tabulated so that the standing of members, officers, committees, and the finances of any year can be quickly found and compared with those of other years.

Reports of meetings have been standardized, attention being paid even to such details as the order of statement of time and place of meeting, the omission of initials of those present (which can be found in the membership list) and of the chairman, who is the highest officer present. The membership list has been brought up to January, 1922, in order to make it as useful as possible.

It has been thought best to record the meetings separately, not only because they form a sequential history of the Society, but because of the individual and intimate character which they still retain. The papers included in this volume have been printed entire, abbreviated or even rewritten and, in several cases, revised by the authors; but it is believed that nothing of permanent value has been lost.

It has not always been easy to decide what material should be rejected and what retained, and complete consistency therein is not claimed. It is only to be expected that opinions will differ as to judgment in selection, but it is hoped that as in the case of the first volume the book may aid in establishing a standard for future Transactions and thus lighten the labors of succeeding editing committees.

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# MEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

## 1909 TO 1921 INCLUSIVE

M—Member. H—Honorary Member *—Deceased
F—Fellow A—Associate †Resigned

Aldrich, Raymond W., 89 State St., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1908
Auten, Andrew, Oberlin, Ohio ---------- M 1904
*Barrett, Nathan F., New Rochelle, New York ---------- F 1899-1907
Bailey, Liberty Hyde, Ithaca, New York ---------- H 1918
Beal, Robert W., 58 Summer St., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1920
Blair, Erle O., 1101 Buena Ave., Chicago ---------- M 1915
Blanchard, Raymond W., Abbott Bldg., Cambridge, Mass. ---------- M 1920
†Blaney, Herbert W., 415 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. ---------- M 1915-1921
Brett, Franklin, North Duxbury, Mass. ---------- F 1913
Brinckerhoff, A. F., 527 Fifth Ave., New York City ---------- M 1903-F 1913
Brinley, John R., 156 Fifth Ave., New York City ---------- F 1908
*Bullard, Miss Elizabeth, Bridgeport, Connecticut ---------- F 1899-1916
Button, Frank, 157 East Flagler St., Miami, Fla. ---------- M 1912-F 1910
Caldwell, Lawrence S., 45 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1916
Cann, Clifford N., 89 State St., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1919
Caparn, Harold A., 18 East 41st St., New York City ---------- F 1905
Chamberlain, Noel, 137 East 43d St., New York City ---------- M 1907
Child, Stephen, 647 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1910-F 1912
Clarke, Gilmore D., 7 Benedict Pl., Pelham, N. Y. ---------- M 1915
Coffin, Miss Marian C., 830 Lexington Ave., New York City ---------- M 1906-F 1918
Comey, Arthur C., Abbott Bldg., Cambridge, Mass. ---------- M 1910-F 1920
Cook, Wilbur D., Jr., 1. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles ---------- M 1906-F 1910
Cooper, Gordon D., 4614 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio ---------- M 1920
Cox, Laurie D., State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York ---------- M 1912
Culley, Frank H., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa ---------- M 1921
Dall, Marcus H., 44 Leonard St., New York City ---------- M 1921
Davis, Edward G., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. ---------- M 1920
Dawson, J. Frederick, 99 Warren St., Brookline, Mass. ---------- M 1905-F 1914
Dean, Miss Ruth B., 137 East 55th St., New York City ---------- M 1921
DeBoer, S. R., 208 Tramway Bldg., Denver, Col. ---------- M 1921
DeForest, Alling S., 222-225 Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y. ---------- F 1908
Desmond, Thomas H., Simsbury, Connecticut ---------- M 1912
†Dow, Dana F., New Rochelle, New York ---------- M 1903-1912
Draper, Earle S., 11 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C. ---------- M 1920
Eliot, Charles W., 17 Fresh Pond Parkway, Cambridge, Mass. ---------- H 1916
Elwood, Philip H., Jr., 20 South 3rd St., Columbus, O. ---------- M 1915
Evans, Frederick N., 304 City Hall, Sacramento, Cal. ---------- M 1912
Farrand, Mrs. Beatrix, 21 East 11th St., New York City ---------- F 1899
†Fitz-Randolph, Edgar, New York City ---------- M 1908-1910
Fleming, Bryant, Wyoming, New York ---------- M 1905-F 1911
Flint, Herbert L., c/o A. D. Taylor, Cleveland, O. ---------- M 1919
Foster, Philip W., Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. ---------- M 1921
Fowler, Clarence, 15 East 40th St., New York City ---------- M 1914

Gallagher, Percival, 99 Warren St., Brookline, Mass. ----------M 1904-F 1910
Gatringer, Joseph, Municipal Bldg., New York City ----------M 1906
Gay, Willard W., 70 East 45th St., New York City ----------M 1906
Geiffert, Alfred, Jr., 527 Fifth Ave., New York City ----------M 1915
Gibbs, George, Jr., 1818 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. ----------M 1912-F 1919
Gillette, Charles F., P. O. Box No. 945, Richmond, Va. ----------M 1921
Gott, Francis H., 902 Merchants Road, Rochester, N. Y. ----------M 1921
Greenleaf, James L., 1 Broadway, New York City ----------F 1904
Gregg, J. W., University of California, Berkley, Cal. ----------M 1921
Hall, George D., I. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. ----------F 1913
Hare, S. Herbert, 604 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. ----------M 1914-F 1920
Hare, Sidney J., 604 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. ----------F 1912
Herminghaus, E. H., Bankers Life Bldg., Lincoln, Neb. ----------M 1916
†Holton, Arthur A., Yonkers, New York ---------- M 1902-1912
Hostetter, Harry B., Bureau of Municipalities, Dept. Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa. ---M 1921
†Hoth, Frederick C., New York City ---------- M 1904-1911
Hubbard, Henry V., Robinson Hall, Cambridge, Mass. ----------M 1905-F 1910
Hutcheson, Mrs. Martha Brooks, 45 East 82nd St., New York City ----------M 1920
Imlay, Hugh A., 816 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio ----------M 1921
Johnston, Donald B., 527 Fifth Ave., New York City ----------M 1918
Kellaway, Herbert J., 12 West St., Boston, Mass. ----------M 1908-F 1912
†Kennard, Frederick H., Boston, Mass. ----------F 1905-1919
Kessler, George E., 423 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. ----------F 1919
Kimball, Miss Theodora, Robinson Hall, Cambridge, Mass. ----------A 1919
Kruse, Arthur M., 71 King St., W., Toronto, Canada ----------M 1915
Langdon, James G., 15 Packard Ave., W. Somerville, Mass. ----------F 1918
*Langton, Daniel W., New York City ----------F 1899-1909
Lay, Charles D., 101 Park Ave., New York City ----------M 1904-F 1910
Leavitt, Charles W., 18 East 41st St., New York City ----------F 1904
†Lollesgaard, Svend, Chicago, Ill. ---------- M 1902-1912
Lowrie, Charles N., 101 Park Ave., New York City ----------F 1899
Manning, A. Chandler, Wilmington, Mass. ----------M 1921
Manning, Warren H., North Billerica, Mass. ---------- F 1899
Marquis, William B., 99 Warren St., Brookline, Mass. ----------M 1920
McCrary, Irvin J., 900 Exchange Bldg., Denver, Col. ----------M 1914
McFarland, J. Horace, Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa. ----------A 1916
Mische, Emanuel T., Portland, Oregon ---------- M 1905-F 1918
Morell, Anthony U., 1200 2nd Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn. ----------M 1906-F 1915
Movius, Hallam L., 8 Winter St., Boston, Mass. ----------M 1907
Munroe, William H., 103 Park Ave., New York City ----------M 1919
†Munson, J. Pomroy, Grand Rapids, Mich. ---------- M 1906-1920
Nason, George L., 639 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. ----------M 1916
Negus, Samuel J., 16 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. ----------M 1903-F 1914
Nichols, Arthur R., 1200 2nd Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn. ----------M 1906-F 1915
Nicolet, Tell W., 28 Academy Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. ----------M 1918
Nolen, John, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. ----------M 1905-F 1910
Norton, Harvard, 1201 Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich. ----------M 1920
Noyes, John, Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo. ----------M 1914
Olmsted, Frederick L., 99 Warren St., Brookline, Mass. ----------F 1899
*Olmsted, John C., Brookline, Mass. ----------F 1899-1920
Outhet, Rickson A., Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada ----------M 1910-F 1912
†Parce, William W., Baltimore, Md. ----------F 1900-1902--F 1907-1919
Parker, Carl R., 99 Warren St. Brookline, Mass. ----------M 1908-F 1915
Parsons, Samuel, 101 Park Ave., New York City ----------F 1899
Payne, Irving W., 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. ----------M 1921
Pearse, Rubee J., 261 Fine Arts Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa ----------M 1920
†Pentecost, George F., Jr., New York City ----------F 1899-1921

Philbrick, W. E., 244 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. ----------M 1919
Phillips, T. Glenn, 1201 Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich. ----------M 1907-F 1915
Phillips, William L., 99 Warren St., Brookline, Mass. ----------M 1912
Pilat, Carl F., 132 Nassau St., New York City ---------- M 1905-F 1912
Pitkin, William, Jr., 4500 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. ----------M 1912
Platt, Charles A., 101 Park Ave., New York City ----------A 1913
Pond, Bremer W., 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., ----------M 1916-F 1921
Pray, James S., 50 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. ----------M 1903-F 1906
*Punchard, Charles P., Washington, D. C. ---------- M 1912-1920
Punchard, William H., 16 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. ----------M 1920
Ramsdell, Charles H., 937 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. ----------M 1912-F 1916
†Reynolds, Harris A., 4 Joy St., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1914-1921
*Robinson, Charles M., Rochester, N. Y.----------A 1915-1917
Robinson, Francis A., 261 Fine Arts Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa ----------M 1914
†Roteh, A. G., Boston, Mass. ----------M 1920
Roy, W. Ormiston, Mt. Royal Cemetery Co., Montreal, Canada ----------M 1908
Saltus, Rollin S., Mt. Kisco, N. Y. ----------M 1906
Sanger, Prentice, 21 East 40th St., New York City ----------M 1914
Schermerhorn, Richard, Jr., 363 Lexington Ave., New York City ----------M 1904-F 1914
Schumm, Paul B., 15 East 40th St., New York City ----------M 1921
Sears, Thomas W., 1424 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ----------M 1906-F 1921
Shurtleff, Arthur A., 89 State St., Boston, Mass. ----------M 1899-F 1905
Simonds, Ossian C., 1102 Buena Ave., Chicago, Ill. ----------F 1899
Smith, F. A. Cushing, 166 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. ----------M 1915
Smith, J. Hugh, 620 Home Savings and Loan Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio ----------M 1920
Smith, Sibley C., 107 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. ----------M 1912
Steele, Fletcher, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1912-F 1918
Stiles, Wayne E., 97 Oliver St., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1915-F 1921
Strang, Mrs. R. R., Leominster, Mass. ----------M 1914
Tapscott, Kenneth A., 4614 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio ----------M 1920
Taylor, Albert D., 4614 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio ----------M 1908-F 1919
Tealdi, Aubrey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. ----------M 1912
Tilton, L. D., Compton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. ----------M 1921
†Townsend, F. DePeyster, Rochester, N. Y. ----------M 1905-1919
Tripp, Miss Amy F., 227 Benefit St., Providence, R. I. ----------M 1920
Tripp, Burton A., Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio ----------M 1921
Trout, Edward H., 4614 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio ----------M 1920
†Underhill, Arthur, New York City ---------- M 1906-1919
Underwood, Loring, 45 Bromfield St., Boston, N. Y. ----------F 1912
†Vaux, Downing, Central Y. M. C. A., Kingston, N. Y. ----------F 1899
Vitale, Ferruccio, 527 Fifth Ave., New York City ----------M 1904-F 1908
Weinrichter, Ralph M., 10 East 43rd St., New York City ----------M 1905-F 1916
Wheelwright, Robert, 1618 Latimer St., Philadelphia, Pa. ----------M 1910
†White, Henry P., Boston, Mass. ---------- M 1905-1911
White, Stanley H., University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. ----------M 1921
Whiting, Edward C., 99 Warren St., Brookline, Mass. ----------M 1912
Wilcox, Raymond H., 1000 W. Forest Ave., Detroit, Mich. ----------M 1915
Wyman, Phelps, 201 Essex Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. ----------M 1905-F 1912
Zehrung, Samuel Danford, San Rae Gardens, R. R., No. 11, Dayton, Ohio ----------M 1920

## LIST OF CHAPTERS, AS OF 1921

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston Chapter - - - - | founded in | 1913 |
| New York Chapter - - - - - | " | " 1914 |
| Minnesota Chapter - - - - | " | " 1915 |
| Mid-West Chapter - - - - | " | " 1916 |
| Pacific Coast Chapter - - - | " | " 1919 |

# BY-LAWS

Revised to July, 1922

"The Corporation is constituted for the purpose of increasing the efficiency and influence of the profession, and to foster good fellowship among its members, and to promote the public welfare."—From Agreement of Association.

## Article I

## MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. The membership shall consist of Members, Fellows, Associates, Corresponding, and Honorary Members.

Sec. 2. Members shall be landscape architects, at least twenty-one years of age, of all-round technical training and in good professional standing, whose capacity, attainments, aims, and character are judged to be such as will promote the objects of the Society. "All-round technical training" is to be understood to include technical training in respect to plants and the making and execution of planting plans, in respect to grading and the designing and direction of engineering work incidental to landscape architecture, and in respect to the designing of architectural structures incidental to landscape architecture, as well as training in design in the solution of problems involving all or any of these. "Good professional standing" implies that the candidate for membership is one who practices the art of fitting land for human use and enjoyment, and whose compensation is received directly from clients or employers for professional services rendered and not in the form of a commercial or speculative profit on materials or labor nor from persons supplying materials or labor to said clients or employers.

Sec. 3. Fellows shall be landscape architects of at least two years' standing as Members and of not less than 30 years of age, who have been active in the profession for at least ten years and who have been in independent practice for at least five years, and who have produced work sufficient in amount, in range, and in quality, to afford conclusive evidence of their attainment to a high degree of professional competence.

A landscape architect in independent practice is one whose practice of the profession is conducted wholly or mainly under his own name and upon his own financial and professional responsibility or under the name and upon the financial and professional responsibility of a firm of which he is a member; provided, however, that for the purposes of this section the Board of Trustees may, in their discretion, classify as in independent practice a landscape architect, in the employ of a corporation, firms or individual engaged in the practice of landscape architecture, of whom it is indicated on the letterhead of his employer and stated in writing to the Board by his employer that he is habitually charged with professional responsibilities on behalf of his employer equivalent to those assumed by a partner in a firm.

Sec. 4. Associates shall be persons, other than landscape architects, who have performed notable service in advancing the interest of the profession.

Sec. 5. Corresponding Members shall be landscape architects, abroad, of distinction, whom it is desired to honor.

Sec. 6. Honorary Members shall be distinguished persons whom it is deemed desirable and appropriate for the American Society of Landscape Architects to honor.

Sec. 7. The name of a candidate for admission as Fellow, as Associate, or as Corresponding or Honorary Member, shall be proposed over the signatures of two Fellows of the Society, and the name of a candidate for admission as Member shall be proposed over the signatures of two Fellows of the Society or of one Fellow and one Member of the Society. In any case the proposal shall be filled out on a blank form, which shall supply preliminary information furnished by the proposers about the candidate.

Sec. 8. The name of any candidate proposed for admission to any one of the five forms of membership shall be submitted to a sub-committee to be known as the Examining Board, consisting of three members of the Society, of whom at least two shall be members of the Board of Trustees, all three members to be elected annually by the Board of Trustees, and not more than two of them to have their place of business in the same state.

Sec. 9. When a proposal for any grade of membership, duly made out, shall have been received by the Examining Board, they shall mail to all members of the Society a notice thereof, giving a brief statement as to the kind and extent of education, training, and present work of the candidate, and shall request members to submit within thirty days confidential communications upon the personal and professional qualifications and standing of the candidate, and opinions favorable or unfavorable to the candidate's election. Every such communication shall be signed and objections shall be accompanied by the reasons therefor.

If upon canvassing the replies the Examining Board judge the general professional or personal standing of the candidate not to be in accordance with the standards of the Society for the grade of membership proposed, the proposal shall be rejected and the proposers so notified.

Unless rejected on consideration of the replies from members, the candidate shall be requested to submit further evidence of professional abilities such as plans, drawings, before and after photographs, reports, etc., setting forth the candidate's own work in landscape architecture, and such material when submitted shall remain the property of the Society. On examination of such material and of all other evidence before it, the Examining Board shall vote to recommend, or not to recommend, to the Trustees the election of the candidate.

Sec. 10. The Examining Board shall not take final action upon a candidate within less than thirty days after asking the opinion of members in regard to the candidate.

Sec. 11. In recommending to the Board of Trustees a candidate as Member, or Fellow, or Associate, or Honorary, or Corresponding Member, the Examining Board shall report in writing, the grounds upon which the recommendation is based.

Sec. 12. The names of candidates, having been reported by the Examining Board, shall then be voted upon by the

Board by mail ballot. The affirmative votes of two-thirds of the Trustees shall elect a candidate, provided no negative vote is cast.

Sec. 13. Any candidate for Membership or Fellowship who fails to secure the recommendation of the Examining Board for election may not become a candidate again until two years shall have elapsed from the date of the Board's last decision in regard to the candidate.

Sec. 14. Fellows retiring from the practice of the profession may be continued as Fellows by vote of the Society.

Sec. 15. Members shall have the vote five years after date of election. They shall not be eligible to office or to membership on the Board of Trustees, but shall be eligible for appointment on Committees.

Sec. 16. Fellows shall have the vote, and be eligible to office and to membership on the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 17. Associates shall have no vote, and shall not be eligible to office or to membership on the Board of Trustees, but shall be eligible for appointment on committees.

Sec. 18. Corresponding and Honorary Members shall have no vote, shall not be eligible to office or to membership on the Board of Trustees, but shall be eligible to appointment on committees, and shall be exempt from all fees and dues.

Sec. 19. A Member or a Fellow may be expelled by two-thirds vote of the Fellows and voting Members mailed or handed to the Secretary.

## Article II

## OFFICERS, BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Sec. 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who, together with a representative from each chapter chosen by the Fellows and voting Members of the Society, shall constitute the governing board, and be known as the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. Officers and other members of the Board of Trustees shall be elected by the affirmative ballots of a majority of the Fellows and voting Members, mailed or handed to the Secretary, and shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected and shall have qualified.

The method of nomination and election shall be as follows: On or before October 1 of each year the Secretary shall mail to each member a list of the then officers and trustees with an indication of the dates of the expirations of their several terms and the vacancies to occur at the end of the current official year and the terms for which such vacancies are to be filled, together with a copy of this section of the By-Laws, and shall invite all members to submit to the Board of Trustees through the Secretary before November 1 any suggestions they may have for fllling the vacancies. Between November 1 and November 10 the Board of Trustees shall consider the suggestions of members submitted through the Secretary and make nominations for filling the vacancies, and the Secretary shall mail these nominations to all Fellows and voting Members. Any Fellow or voting Member may between November 10 and December 10 submit over his signature to the Secretary independent nominations. Between December 10 and December 15 the Secretary shall mail to each Fellow and voting Member an official bal-

lot containing the nominations of the Board of Trustees and any independent nominations received by him before December 10, and use every reasonable effort to secure the return of sufficient ballots previous to the Annual Meeting of the Society to permit formal announcement of the election at that meeting; immediately after which, if previously elected, or as soon thereafter as elected, the new officers and other new trustees shall assume office.

Sec. 3. The President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, shall call and preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Trustees, and shall perform such duties as are customary to the office, or as shall have become customary to the office in this Society, or as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

In the absence of both President and Vice-President from any meeting of the Society or of the Board of Trustees, or in the event that neither of these is able to preside, a temporary chairman shall be elected by the meeting to perform the functions of the President during the meeting.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all money due the Society, and shall receipt for it; shall disburse the funds but only on order of the President, as authorized by the Board of Trustees; shall keep the accounts, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the officers and the Board of Trustees; and shall perform such other duties as are customary to the office, or as shall become customary to the office in this Society, or as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 5. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Society; notify members of their election to office or appointment to committees and candidates for admission or advancement of their election; issue all notices including the presentation of questions for mail-ballot vote; and perform such other duties as are customary to the office, or shall have become customary to the office in this Society, or as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees or the President.

Sec. 6. The President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary shall report annually to the Society in time for the Board of Trustees to act on such reports before their presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer's accounts shall be audited at or before the time of the Annual Meeting by two auditors who shall be nominated and elected each year for the ensuing year in the same manner as provided for the officers in Section 2 of this article.

Sec. 8. In January, 1920, the President and the Secretary shall be elected each for a term of one year, the Vice-President and Treasurer each for a term of two years; in January, 1921, the President and the Secretary each for a term of two years; in January, 1922, the Vice-President and Treasurer each for a term of two years; and, thereafter, each of these offices shall continue to be filled, by biennial elections, for terms of two years.

Sec. 9. In addition to the election of officers (as provided in Section 8 above of this Article) the trustees heretofore elected shall serve out the terms for which they were elected, and there shall be elected in January, 1920:

One trustee representing the New York Chapter to serve 2 years,

One trustee representing the Pacific Coast Chapter to serve 2 years, and

One trustee representing the Mid-west Chapter to serve 1 year.

In January, 1921:

One trustee representing the Boston Chapter to serve 2 years, and

One trustee representing the Mid-west Chapter to serve 2 years.

In January, 1922:

One trustee representing the New York Chapter to serve 2 years,

One trustee representing the Pacific Coast Chapter to serve 2 years, and

One trustee representing the Minnesota Chapter to serve 2 years; and, thereafter, any vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees by the expiration of a term shall be filled for a succeeding term of two years; provided that any newly admitted Chapter shall be entitled to have a representative elected to the Board of Trustees in the January next following its admission and that the term of office of the first representative shall be either one year or two years as determined by vote of the Board of Trustees in order to secure the more perfect alternation of the personnel of the Board.

Sec. 10. Vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees or in any office between elections shall be filled by vote of the Board but only for the balance of the current year or until the next regular election occurs, and such vacancies shall then be filled in the usual way by the affirmative ballots of the majority of the Fellows and voting Members, either for the remainder of an unexpired term or for a new term, as the case may be.

Sec. 11. The Board of Trustees shall consider and report upon all business to be acted upon by the Society; shall establish rules for the regulation of its proceedings; shall put into effect the votes of the Society; shall be the custodian of all its property; shall authorize all contracts and expenditures, but shall not incur any liabilities exceeding the amounts of the unappropriated funds in the hands of the Treasurer; shall, through the Examining Board, inquire into the professional qualifications and personal standings of all candidates for any of the forms of membership shall nominate candidates for office (see Section 2 above of this Article); shall have authority to create and abolish Standing Committees and to appoint to them, and to appoint and discharge Special Committees, to further the work of the Society; shall have authority to delegate its powers for the transaction of ordinary or routine business to an Executive Committee, which shall exercise said powers when the Board is not in session, all actions affecting the policy of the Society requiring a majority vote of the Board; shall examine and pass upon the constitutions and by-laws of local organizations seeking admission as chapters, and, when satisfied, recommend the admission of such organizations; and shall perform such other functions as are customary for the Board of Directors or Trustees of a corporation to perform, or as shall have become customary for this Board of Trustees, or may later be assigned or delegated to it by the Fellows and voting Members of the Society. The formal approval and ratification of the acts of the Board of Trustees shall be annually put to the mail-ballot vote of the Fellows and voting Members.

Sec. 12. Meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be called by the President as frequently as, in his judgment, the accumulation of business to be transacted by the Board shall demand, and at places and times to be determined by him; provided that the Board shall meet at least once in every six months.

Sec. 13 Any member of the Board of Trustees absent from a meeting of the Board may be represented by another member of the Board of Trustees present and holding his written proxy for that meeting, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary in issuing notice of any meeting of the Board, to state all the important business to come before the meeting and to invite a proxy from any member not expecting to attend.

Sec. 14. A majority of the Board of Trustees present in person and by proxy shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any of its meetings.

Sec. 15. Business discussion and balloting on the part of the Board of Trustees may be conducted by mail, telegram, or telephone; but, in any case, any three members of the Board shall have the right within three days of the issuance of the notice by mail or telegram, or of their receipt of the notice by telephone, to call for the discussion of the matter in open meeting, whereupon such open meeting shall be necessary prior to action on the matter in question; and the results of any voting by mail, telegram, or telephone shall be reported at the next meeting of the Board, and be made a matter of record.

## Article III

## MEETINGS

Sec. 1. There shall be an annual Meeting in the month of January in each year at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. Other meetings may be called by the President, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, and shall be called by him on petition signed by twenty Fellows.

Sec. 3. Thirty days' notice of all meetings of the Society shall be mailed to all members, except in an emergency, when, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the President may call a meeting at shorter notice.

Sec. 4. Ten Fellows and voting Members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Society; but no vote passed at any meeting of the Society shall be regarded as doing more than expressing the collective judgment of those present unless and until approved by the Board of Trustees and by the necessary affirmative ballots of at least a majority of the Fellows and voting Members (cf. Article 4, Business, Section 1).

Sec. 5. No guests shall be invited to any business meeting of the Society except with the consent of the Board of Trustees, but this restriction shall not be understood to apply to dinners and evening meetings or to other occasions where business is not to be transacted.

## Article IV

## BUSINESS

Sec. 1. All business shall be reported upon by the Board of Trustees before being voted upon by the Society; and all votes committing the Society to any measure shall be taken by mail-ballot, and, to be effective, must be taken after or with written notice to the whole membership, and be passed by the affirmative ballots of at least a majority of the Fellows and voting Members of the Society; provided that the affirmative ballots of a majority of the Fellows and voting Members of the Society, present at any meeting of the Society, shall be effective if and when the action shall have been approved by the Board of Trustees and even though written notice shall not

have been sent out to the whole membership; and provided that, in any case, one-fifth of the total number qualified to vote on the matter shall have the right, within three days of the issuance of the notice, to call for the discussion of the question in open meeting, whereupon such discussion in open meeting shall be necessary prior to action on the question.

Sec. 2. At or before the Annual Meeting, tellers shall be appointed by the President who shall count all mail-ballots received by the Secretary during the preceding year, and report in writing over their signatures the tabulated results, which shall be filed by the Secretary.

## Article V

## CHAPTERS

Sec. 1. Local Chapters may be founded by any three or more Fellows with the approval of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the Fellows of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., provided that all voting Members of such Chapters shall be Members or Fellows of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., and shall remain members thereof in good standing, and provided that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents and a majority of each Board of Trustees or of each Executive Committee of such Chapters shall be Fellows of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., and provided that the Constitutions of such Chapters shall, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., not be in conflict with these By-Laws and shall have been approved by and shall be modified only with the consent of or at the request of the Board of Trustees of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., and provided that the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., may at any time by a two-thirds vote of its Fellows abolish any Chapter, and provided that each year, in time for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., the President of each Chapter shall report, through the Chapter's Secretary, to the Board of Trustees of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., regarding the important events of the previous year in the life of the Chapter.

## Article VI

## FEES AND DUES

Sec. 1. Candidates for admission shall be subject to an admission fee of ten dollars ($10.00) one-half of which shall accompany their proposal, the balance to be paid upon the admission of the candidate. Should the candidate fail to be elected, the Society shall retain the initial payment of five dollars ($5.00) to cover expenses of inquiry and examination.

Candidates for advancement shall be subject to an advancement fee of ten dollars ($10.00), one-half of which shall accompany their proposal, the balance to be paid upon the advancement of the candidate. Should the candidate fail of advancement, the Society shall retain the initial payment of five dollars ($5.00) to cover expenses of inquiry and examination.

Sec. 2. The yearly dues for Fellows shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00); of Members, ten dollars ($10.00); and of Associates, ten dollars ($10.00). Persons admitted or advanced after October 1 shall be exempt from dues until the following January.

Sec. 3. Notification of outstanding dues shall be sent to delinquent members each six months by the Treasurer and the delinquent members informed of the penalty herein provided for. If a member fails for two years to pay his dues, he shall cease to be a member, but may, at any later time, by special vote of the Board of Trustees, be re-instated on payment in full of his arrears at the time he ceased to be a member.

Sec. 4. Not less than ten per centum of the annual income from admission and advancement fees and from dues shall be set aside every year and become part of the Reserve Fund established under date of January 1, 1917, which fund shall be disbursed only for such special purposes as shall be authorized by a two-thirds vote of all the Fellows.

## Article VII

## AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1. Any proposed amendment to these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing by the Secretary to all the Fellows and voting Members at least sixty days before it can be regarded as adopted, and, for adoption, shall require the affirmative written ballots of two-thirds of said Fellows and voting Members.

# LIST OF OFFICERS

## 1909—1922

### President

F. L. Olmsted ----------1909-1910
Charles N. Lowrie ----------1910-1912
H. A. Caparn ----------1912-1913
O. C. Simonds ----------1913-1914
Warren H. Manning ----------1914-1915
James S. Pray ----------1915-1920
F. L. Olmsted ----------1920-

### Vice-President

Charles N. Lowrie ----------1909-1910
Warren H. Manning ----------1910-1913
James S. Pray ----------1913-1915
Harold A. Caparn ----------1915-1919
James S. Greenleaf ----------1919-1921
George E. Kessler ----------1921-

### Treasurer

Harold A. Caparn ----------1909-1912
Henry V. Hubbard ----------1912-1919
Carl R. Parker ----------1919-

### Secretary

Downing Vaux ----------1909-1910
C. D. Lay ----------1910-1914
Alling S. DeForest ----------1914-1918
A. F. Brinckerhoff ----------1918-1921
Bremer W. Pond ----------1921-

### Board of Trustees

A. F. Brinckerhoff ----------1918-1921
Harold A. Caparn ----------1909-1919
Wilbur D. Cook, Jr. ----------1920-
A. S. DeForest ----------1914-1917
Percival Gallagher ----------1912-1914
James L. Greenleaf ----------1920-
Henry V. Hubbard ----------1912-1919
George E. Kessler ----------1922-
Charles D. Lay ----------1910-1917
Charles W. Leavitt ----------1909-1910
Charles N. Lowrie ----------1909-1912
Warren H. Manning ----------1910-1919
Arthur R. Nichols ----------1922-
F. L. Olmsted ----------1909-1910
J. C. Olmsted ----------1915-1920
Carl R. Parker ----------1920-
Carl F. Pilat ----------1920-1922
T. Glenn Phillips ----------1920-1921
Bremer W. Pond ----------1921-
James S. Pray ----------1911-
O. C. Simonds ----------1913-1914
A. A. Shurtleff ----------1909-1910
Albert D. Taylor ----------1921-
Downing Vaux ----------1909-1910
F. Vitale ----------1910-1920
Phelps Wyman ----------1919-1922

### Examining Board

James L. Greenleaf ---------- 1910-1911, 1920-
Herbert J. Kellaway ----------1920-
Charles D. Lay ----------1910-1917
Charles N. Lowrie ----------1919-1920
Warren H. Manning ----------1910-1914
John C. Olmsted ----------1915-1920
Carl R. Parker ----------1920-
James S. Pray ----------1911-1920
Ferruccio Vitale ----------1917-1919

# STANDING COMMITTEES

## 1909—1922

### Directory—1920

Stephen Child ----------1920-
Wilbur D. Cook, Jr. ----------1920-1921
Arthur C. Comey ----------1922-
Philip H. Elwood ----------1922-
George D. Hall ----------1922-
Sidney J. Hare ----------1920-1921
George L. Nason ----------1922-
Arthur R. Nichols ----------1920-1921
Bremer W. Pond ----------1920-
Richard Schermerhorn ----------1920-

### Town Planning and Industrial Housing—1918

A. C. Comey ----------1918-1922
George Gibbs, Jr. ----------1918-
Henry V. Hubbard ----------1918-
George E. Kessler ----------1922-
John Nolen ----------1922-
Carl R. Parker ----------1918-1920
Bremer W. Pond ----------1918-1922

### American Academy in Rome Fund—1914

Ferruccio Vitale ----------1914-
Frederick L. Olmsted ----------1914-
Bryant Fleming ----------1914-

### Education—1912

Harold A. Caparn ----------1912-1913
Laurie D. Cox ----------1920-
Frank H. Culley ----------1922-
Frederick N. Evans ----------1920-
Beatrix Farrand ----------1914-1919
Bryant Fleming ----------1914-1917, 1919-
Herbert J. Kellaway ----------1914-1916, 1921-
Charles H. Leavitt ----------1912-1913
Charles N. Lowrie ----------1920-
Warren H. Manning ----------1914-1916
John C. Olmsted ----------1916-1919
James S. Pray ----------1914-1922
Albert D. Taylor ----------1920-1921
Aubrey Tealdi ----------1914-1922
Ferruccio Vitale ----------1912-1913, 1916-1919

(No committee served during 1913)

### Entertainment—1911

Raymond W. Aldrich ----------1922-
Harold H. Blossom ----------1917.
A. F. Brinckerhoff ----------1911-1916
Frank M. Button ----------1913-1914
Marian C. Coffin ----------1918-1919
Noel Chamberlain ----------1921-1922
J. Frederick Dawson ----------1912-1916
Clarence Fowler ----------1921-
Alfred Geiffert ----------1917-1920
T. Glenn Phillips ----------1921-1922
Bremer W. Pond ----------1921.
Rollin Saltus ----------1911-1916
Thomas H. Sears ----------1911-1914
R. Schermerhorn, Jr. ----------1915-1917
Fletcher Steele ----------1916-1921
Albert D. Taylor ----------1911-1912, 1918-1920
Loring Underwood ----------1915-1916, 1921.
Downing Vaux ----------1911-1912
Robert Wheelwright ----------1912-1914

### Exhibitions—1917

E. O. Blair ----------1917-1919
Frank M. Button ----------1917-1919
Harold A. Caparn ----------1920-1921
Noel Chamberlain ----------1917-1919
Stephen Child ----------1917-1922
Gilmore D. Clarke ----------1917-1919
Marian C. Coffin ----------1917-1921
Wilbur D. Cook, Jr. ----------1917-1919
Laurie D. Cox ----------1917-1919
Alling S. DeForest ----------1917-1919
Thomas H. Desmond ----------1917-1919
Herbert L. Blaney ----------1917-1919
Arthur C. Comey ----------1921.
Philip H. Elwood, Jr. ----------1917-1919
Frederick N. Evans ----------1917-1919
Bryant Fleming ----------1917-1919
S. H. Hare ----------1917-1919
E. H. Herminghaus ----------1917-1919
Henry V. Hubbard ----------1917-1919
Theodora Kimball ----------1921.
Charles N. Lowrie ----------1922-
Irvin J. McCrary ----------1917-1919
J. H. McFarland ----------1917-1919
E. T. Mische ----------1917-1919, 1922-
Anthony U. Morell ----------1917-1919, 1922-
J. P. Munson ----------1917-1919
Arthur R. Nichols ----------1917-1919
John Nolen ----------1922-
John Noyes ----------1917-1921
R. A. Outhet ----------1917-1919
W. W. Parce ----------1917-1919
C. R. Parker ----------1917-1919
T. Glenn Phillips ----------1917-1919, 1922-
William Pitkin, Jr. ----------1917-1919
C. A. Platt ----------1917-1919
Bremer W. Pond ----------1917-1919
Charles Punchard, Jr. ----------1917-1919
Charles M. Robinson ----------1917.
A. G. Rotch ----------1917-1919
George L. Nason ----------1917-1919

T. W. Sears ----------1917-1919
F. A. C. Smith ----------1917-1919
Sibley C. Smith ----------1917-1919
Fletcher Steele ----------1917-1920
Albert D. Taylor ----------1917-1919
Aubrey Tealdi ----------1917-1919
R. M. Weinrichter ----------1917-1919
Robert Wheelwright ----------1917-1919
E. C. Whiting ----------1921.
R. H. Wilcox ----------1917-1919
W. O. Roy ----------1917-1919

### National Parks and Forests—1916

Stephen Child ----------1915-1917
Laurie D. Cox ----------1920-
Philip H. Elwood ----------1921-
Percival Gallagher ----------1915-1919
Henry V. Hubbard ----------1918-
Warren H. Manning ----------1915-1919
Irvin J. McCrary ----------1918.
F. L. Olmsted ----------1920-
James S. Pray ----------1920-
Charles P. Punchard----------1920.
Harris A. Reynolds ----------1915-1921
Arthur A. Shurtleff ----------1919-1921

### Professional Practice and Ethics—1916

A. F. Brinckerhoff ----------1915-1917
Harold A. Caparn ----------1915-1917
Stephen Child ----------1915-1917
Wilbur D. Cook, Jr. ----------1921-
Thomas H. Desmond ----------1921-
Beatrix Farrand ----------1915-1917
Bryant Fleming ----------1915-1917
Percival Gallagher ----------1915-1917
James L. Greenleaf ----------1915-1917
Henry V. Hubbard ----------1921-
Herbert J. Kellaway ----------1915-1917; 1920-
Warren H. Manning ----------1915-1916
Arthur R. Nichols ----------1917.; 1921-1922
John C. Olmsted ----------1916-1918
James S. Pray ----------1917-1919
Charles H. Ramsdell ----------1915-1917
Ossian C. Simonds ----------1915-1917
Fletcher Steele ----------1915-1917
Albert D. Taylor ----------1915-1917; 1919-1922
Phelps Wyman ----------1915-1916; 1920-

### Publicity—1916

A. F. Brinckerhoff ----------1915-1919
Frank M. Button ----------1916-1919
Harold A. Caparn ----------1915-1919; 1921-
Stephen Child ----------1916-1919
Wilbur D. Cook, Jr. ----------1916-1919
Laurie D. Cox ----------1920.
Thomas H. Desmond ----------1916-1919
Frederick N. Evans ----------1921-1922
Bryant Fleming ----------1916-1919
S. J. Hare ----------1916-1919
Herbert J. Kellaway ----------1921-1922
J. Gilbert Langdon ----------1920-1922
Irvin J. McCrary ----------1916-1920
Emanuel T. Mische ----------1916-1919
R. A. Outhet ----------1916-1919
C. R. Parker ----------1916-1919
T. Glenn Phillips ----------1916-1919
John Noyes ----------1916-1919
Charles H. Ramsdell ----------1915-1919
Charles M. Robinson ----------1916-1917
R. Schermerhorn, Jr. ----------1922.
Sibley C. Smith ----------1916-1919
Fletcher Steele ----------1915-1920
Albert D. Taylor ----------1916-1919
Loring Underwood ----------1915-1919
Robert Wheelwright ----------1920-
Phelps Wyman ----------1915-1922

### Relations with Trades—1917

Gordon D. Cooper ----------1920-1921
Frederick J. Dawson ----------1920-1921
Alling S. DeForest ----------1922-
Herbert L. Flint ----------1922-
James L. Greenleaf ----------1917-1921
Emanel T. Mische ----------1922-
F. L. Olmsted ----------1917-
C. F. Pilat ----------1921-
Charles H. Ramsdell ----------1917-
Ferruccio Vitale ----------1917-1921
Phelps Wyman ----------1917-1919

# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

### 1909

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | | $ 638.76 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Dues | $ 410.00 | |
| Interest on check account | 13.01 | |
| Total receipts | $ 423.01 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 9.56 | |
| Secretary's account | 225.67 | |
| Treasurer's account | 11.80 | |
| Miscellaneous account | 58.32 | |
| Total expenditures | $ 305.35 | |
| Current balance | | 117.66 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | | $ 756.42 |

### 1910

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan 1 | | $ 756.42 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Dues | $ 377.10 | |
| Interest | 11.85 | |
| Total receipts | $ 388.95 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Secretary's account | $ 199.53 | |
| Treasurer's account | 11.90 | |
| Miscellaneous account | 63.68 | |
| "Landscape Architecture" | 124.00 | |
| Total expenditures | $ 399.11 | |
| Current deficit | | 10.16 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | | $ 746.26 |

### 1911

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | | $ 746.26 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Dues | $ 526.50 | |
| Interest | 17.62 | |
| Total receipts | $ 544.12 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 44.30 | |
| Secretary's account | 157.77 | |
| Treascurers account | 11.55 | |
| Examining Board | 5.30 | |
| Miscellaneous | 49.50 | |
| Total expenditures | $ 268.42 | |
| Current balance | | 275.70 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | | $1,021.96 |

### 1912

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | | $1,021.96 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Back dues | $ 30.00 | |
| Current dues | 380.15 | |
| Interest | 15.47 | |
| Sale of transactions | 5.50 | |
| Landscape Architecture | 47.50 | |
| Dinner receipts | 95.69 | |
| Total receipts | $ 574.31 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 3.90 | |
| Secretary's account | 234.81 | |
| Treasurer's account | 10.80 | |
| Book of Transactions | 829.59 | |
| Dinner meetings | 118.95 | |
| Miscellaneous | 24.40 | |
| Total expenditures | $1.222.45 | |
| Current deficit | | 648.14 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | | $ 373.82 |

### 1913

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | | $ 373.82 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Back dues | $ 55.05 | |
| Current dues | 520.30 | |
| Interest | 6.53 | |
| Dinner receipts | 101.75 | |
| Sale of Transactions | 39.35 | |
| Total receipts | $ 722.98 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 31.18 | |
| Secretary's account | 285.12 | |
| Treasurer's account | 1.00 | |
| Book of Transactions | 27.94 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dinner meeting | 209.16 | |
| Miscellaneous | 55.73 | |
| Total expenditures | $ 610.13 | |
| Current balance | | 112.85 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | | $ 486.67 |

**1914**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | | $ 486.67 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Back dues | $ 15.00 | |
| Current dues | 465.00 | |
| Interest | 16.57 | |
| Sale of Transactions | 14.00 | |
| Total receipts | $ 510.57 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Secretary's account | $ 523.71 | |
| Treasurer's account | 35.63 | |
| Dinner meeting | 83.13 | |
| Book of Transactions | 5.00 | |
| Printing and supplies | 101.45 | |
| Total expenidtures | $ 748.92 | |
| Current deficit | | 238.35 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | | $ 248.32 |

**1915**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | | $ 249.32 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Back dues | $ 70.00 | |
| Current dues | 540.00 | |
| Interest | 9.49 | |
| Sale of Transactions | 3.75 | |
| Miscellaneous | 6.60 | |
| Total receipts | $ 629.84 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 73.73 | |
| Secretary's account | 278.99 | |
| Treasurer's account | 25.00 | |
| Examining B. account | 11.40 | |
| Miscellaneous | 30.52 | |
| Old debt | 429.69 | |
| Total expenditures | $ 849.33 | |
| Current deficit | | 219.49 |
| Balance | | $ 28.83 |

**1916**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | | $ 28.83 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Dues | $ 635.00 | |
| Admissions and advancements | 90.00 | |
| Interest | 12.67 | |
| Sale of Transactions | 6.00 | |
| For old bills | 120.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 19.70 | |
| Total receipts | $ 883.37 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 166.26 | |
| Secretary's account | 581.61 | |
| Treasurer's account | 26.86 | |
| Honorarium secretary | 54.41 | |
| Examining Board | 58.43 | |
| Entertainment Committee | 15.25 | |
| Miscellaneous | 42.19 | |
| Old debts | 100.00 | |
| Total receipts | $1,045.01 | |
| Current deficit | | 161.64 |
| Deficit Dec. 31 | | $ 132.81 |

**1917**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deficit Jan. 1 | | $ 132.81 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Dues | $ 655.00 | |
| Adm. and advancement | 30.00 | |
| Interest | 16.37 | |
| Sale of Transactions | 13.75 | |
| Dinner meeting | 22.68 | |
| Old debts | 25.00 | |
| Total receipts | $ 762.80 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 169.65 | |
| Secretary's account | 281.38 | |
| Treasurer's account | 54.50 | |
| Examining Board account | 43.15 | |
| Miscellaneous | 12.94 | |
| Expense of incorporation | 100.00 | |
| Total expenditures | $ 661.62 | |
| Current balance | | 101.18 |
| Deficit Dec. 31 | | $ 31.63 |

**1918**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deficit Jan. 1 | | $ 31.63 |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues | $ 955.66 | |
| Adm. and advancement | 40.00 | |
| Interest | 17.46 | |
| Sale of Transactions | 2.00 | |
| Profit from sale of "Repton" | 13.65 | |
| Fund to remove old deficit | 57.00 | |
| Total receipts | $1,085.77 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 111.02 | |
| Secretary's account | 230.55 | |
| Secretary's Honorarium | 100.00 | |
| Treasurer's account | 61.73 | |
| Examining Board account | 32.70 | |
| Entertainment Committee | 00.00 | |
| Incidentals | 00.00 | |
| Total expenditures | $ 536.00 | |
| Current balance | | 549.77 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | $ 518.14 | |

**1919**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | $ 518.14 | |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Dues | $1,690.20 | |
| Adm. and advancement | 70.00 | |
| Interest | 21.78 | |
| Fund to remove old deficit | 150.00 | |
| Sale of Transactions | 5.75 | |
| Surplus from Entertainment Committee | 13.19 | |
| Unidentified check | 75.00 | |
| Total receipts | $2,025.92 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 439.93 | |
| Secretary's account ($250.00 in 1918 account) | 282.50 | |
| Treasurer's account | 102.92 | |
| Examining Board account | 24.58 | |
| Incidentals | 82.67 | |
| Total receipts | $ 932.60 | |
| Current balance | | 1,093.32 |
| Balance on deposit | | $1,611.46 |

**1920**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | $1,611.46 | |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Dues | $1,945.10 | |
| Adm. and advancement | 120.00 | |
| Interest | 25.01 | |
| Sale professional circulars | 76.45 | |
| Copies of resolutions | 3.00 | |
| Special committee funds | 86.00 | |
| Pitkin fund | 100.00 | |
| Total receipts | $2,355.56 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 155.97 | |
| Secretary's account | 704.14 | |
| Treasurer's account | 128.88 | |
| Examining Board accounts | 131.28 | |
| Printing and supplies | 496.47 | |
| Miscellaneous (see note) | 1,240.46 | |
| Committee on Monenclature | 36.00 | |
| Pitkin account | 25.68 | |
| Reserve fund | 544.52 | |
| Total expenditures | $3,463.40 | |
| Current deficit | | 1,107.84 |
| Balance on deposit Dec. 31 | $ 503.62 | |

Note—Of this total $1,146.51 was used to pay old accounts.

**1921**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1921 | $ 503.62 | |
| Receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| Back dues | $ 165.00 | |
| Admission fees | 230.00 | |
| Advancement fees | 40.00 | |
| Current dues | 1,685.10 | |
| Interest on check account | 14.72 | |
| Sale professional statements | 117.96 | |
| Sale of proceedings | 2.00 | |
| Special Committee fund | 5.00 | |
| Exhibition Committee | 113.50 | |
| Boston Dinner Committee | 65.30 | |
| For traveling exhibit now being prepared | 50.00 | |
| Total receipts | $2,488.58 | |
| Printing and supplies | 370.52 | |
| Expenditures, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31: | | |
| President's account | $ 167.70 | |
| Secretary's account | 721.79 | |
| Treasurer's account | 153.94 | |
| Examining Board account | 148.23 | |
| Miscellaneous | 540.68 | |
| Pitkin account | 75.60 | |
| Reserve fund | 212.00 | |
| Traveling exhibit | 50.00 | |
| Total expenditures | $2,440.46 | |
| Current balance | | 48.12 |
| On deposit | $ 551.74 | |

**BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1921**

ASSETS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dues and Admission Fees for 1920-1921 unpaid | $ 335.00 |
| Cash on deposit Old Colony Trust | 551.74 |
| Cash on deposit Reserve Fund | 792.93 |
| Total Assets | $1,679.67 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Unpaid accounts | None |
| Special Committee Funds | $ 55.00 |
| Surplus December 31, 1921 | 1,624.67 |
| Total | $1,679.67 |

# TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

## 1909 TO 1921 INCLUSIVE

**January 12, 1909.** The tenth annual meeting and dinner at the Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Coffin, Miss Jones, Messrs. Brinley, Caparn, Chamberlain, Dow, Fleming, Greenleaf, Gay, Gatringer, Kennard, Lay, Leavitt, Lowrie, Negus, Parsons, Fitz-Randolph, Roy, Underhill, Vitale, Vaux. Guests: Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., and Dean Herman Schneider.

Mr. Robinson read a paper on "Beauty for Playgrounds." Dean Schneider spoke of the work of Cincinnati University and was followed by short talks by Messrs. Caparn, Greenleaf, Parsons and Leavitt.

Reports of the treasurer and secretary were read and accepted. The officers for the ensuing year were elected. (See list.)

**February 2, 1909.** Meeting and dinner at the Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Messrs. Brinckerhoff, DeForest, Fleming, Greenleaf, Lay, Lowrie, Morell, Parsons, Underhill, Vaux, Vitale.

Mr. DeForest read a paper, "The Landscape Architect and His Client."

**February 23, 1909.** Meeting and dinner at the Parker House, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Gallagher, Hubbard, Kellaway, Kennard, Lay, Lowrie, Manning, Negus, Nolen, Parker, Pray, Sears, Shurtleff, Taylor, Vaux, and Mr. H. E. Millard, guest.

Professor Pray spoke on the course in Landscape Architecture at Harvard, and Mr. Nolen on the State Parks of Wisconsin.

Mr. Manning reported for the Committee on Improving the Quality of Nursery Stock. This was followed by considerable discussion. Mr. Nolen spoke on "Greater Publicity for the Work and Actions of the Society," and a Committee on Publicity consisting of one person, Mr. H. V. Hubbard, was appointed.

**March 16, 1909.** Meeting and dinner at the Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Jones, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Gay, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Leavitt, Lowrie, Olmsted, Saltus, Sears, Underhill, Vaux, Vitale.

Report of the Committee on Education read and approved and the resolutions in regard to co-operation between the Society and such institutions as may desire aid in organizing professional courses were passed.

Voted: That the Committee on Education be made a permanent committee with such membership and term of office as the Executive Committee may decide. (The Executive Committee voted that the chair appoint a permanent committee of seven on education. The term was not decided).

Voted: That a committee of three be appointed to co-operate with Columbia University in the establishment of a professional course and that the Society express its appreciation of the work of such a committee by an honorarium of $300, to be equally divided between the members of said committee. (Though vote was passed, the honorarium was not accepted and never paid.)

Mr. F. L. Olmsted spoke of the movement now on foot to place a new building in Central Park, on the site of the old arsenal, for the National Academy of Design.

Voted: To publicly oppose this movement, and Messrs. Leavitt, Lowrie and Hubbard appointed as committee on same.

Miss Jones read a paper on "Rock Gardens."

**January 11, 1910.** Eleventh annual meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Coffin, Miss Jones, and Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Dow, Greenleaf, Kennard, Lay, Leavitt, Lowrie, Olmsted, Schermerhorn, Underhill, Vaux and Vitale. Mr. Robert Wheelwright, guest.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and reports of various committees read and accepted.

No new members were admitted during 1909.

**February 8, 1910.** Dinner and meeting at the Hotel Victoria, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Auten, Gallagher, Hubbard, Kellaway, Kennard, Lay, Leavitt, Manning, Negus, Nolen, F. L. Olmsted, Sears, Shurtleff, Taylor, Underhill, Vaux and Vitale. Guests: Messrs. George R. Wadsworth, Smith and McKechnie.

Mr. Kennard presented a loving cup to Downing Vaux, who gave a short talk on the past history of the society.

Voted: To accept the proposition of Messrs. Lay, Hubbard and Wheelwright regarding the publishing of a magazine.

Committee on a seal reported progress and there followed discussion of detail and character of design.

Messrs. Leavitt, Lay and Nolen appointed as a committee to consider change in name of society.

Mr. Wadsworth spoke on "Railroad Terminals," and Mr. Shurtleff on the "Plans for Chicago and Boston"; a general discussion on city planning followed.

**March 8, 1910.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York.

Present: Miss Coffin, Miss Jones, Messrs. Brinley, Caparn, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Lowrie, F. L. Olmsted, Parsons, Saltus, Sears, Underhill, Vaux and Wheelwright. Guests: Percy MacKaye, Calvin Tompkins.

A resolution was passed against the ratification of a plan to sell a quarter of City Hall Park as a building lot.

Voted: That the president appoint a committee of three, Messrs. Caparn, Greenleaf and Vitale, to attend the hearing on the above subject and present the resolutions.

Voted: That the society accept the invitation and take the necessary steps to affiliate itself with the American Federation of Arts and appoint a delegate to attend the convention.

Mr. MacKaye spoke on the "People's Theatre in Relation to the Civic Plan"; Mr. Tompkins, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, New York, on "New York and the Development of the Water Front"; Mr. Caparn on "Water Fronts, Their Possibilities for Use and Beauty."

**December 6, 1910.** Meeting at Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Lay, Lowrie, Parsons, Sears and Wheelwright. Guest: Mr. Morse.

There being no quorum no business was transacted.

Mr. Lowrie showed and discussed the plans for the West Hudson Park, Hudson County, New Jersey.

**January 10, 1911.** Twelfth annual meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Coffin, Miss Jones, Messrs. Caparn, Hubbard, Lay, Leavitt, Lowrie, Nolen, F. L. Olmsted, Parsons, Saltus, Sears, Vaux, Wheelwright. Guests: Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. Frederick C. Howe.

Officers of the society were elected for the ensuing year.

Annual reports of various committees were read and accepted, including one by the Committee on Editing Transactions.

Resolutions were adopted regarding the publishing of the magazine "Landscape Architecture."

Voted: That the Executive Committee be authorized to express the views of the society to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment regarding the creation of a commission, for the purpose of planning the city and its suburbs in anticipation of their growth.

Mr. Howe gave a talk illustrated with lantern slides on "German City Planning."

**February 7, 1911.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Messrs. Caparn, Greenleaf, Lay, Lowrie, Parsons, Pray, Saltus, Sears, Vaux, Wheelwright. Guest: Mr. William M. Ellicott, Architect, Baltimore, Maryland.

Lacking a quorum no business was transacted.

Mr. Ellicott spoke on "National Parks in Maryland."

**March 21, 1911.** Meeting and dinner, Hotel Victoria, Boston, Mass.

Present: Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Dawson, Gallagher, Hubbard, Kennard, Kellaway, Lay, Manning, Movius, Negus, F. L. Olmsted, Pray, Pilat, Shurtleff, Saltus, Sears, Simonds, Taylor, Vitale and Wheelwright. Guests: Dr. Charles Eliot, Messrs. Sibley C. Smith, E. Jackson, Punchard, Parker, Turner and G. Gibbs, Jr.

Voted: To accept the resolutions of the Committee on Education.

Voted: To authorize the Executive Committee to appoint a committee to look into and

report on the matter of placing public buildings in parks.

Mr. Manning read a report on the "Standing of our Profession in Relation to the Public and Other Professions." Mr. G. A. Parker, a paper on the "Value of Park Reports." President Eliot spoke on "Welfare and Happiness in Works of Landscape Architecture."

**December 12, 1911.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York.

Present: Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Leavitt, Lowrie, Manning, J. C. Olmsted, Parsons, Pilat, Roy, Underhill, Vitale and Wheelwright. Guest: Mr. Thomas H. Mawson.

Report of Committee on Education read and accepted and copies ordered sent to interested parties.

Mr. Mawson spoke on the difference between the standing of the profession of landscape architecture in this country and in England.

A letter was read from the A. I. A. regarding the proposed Lincoln Memorial in Washington; Mr. Manning was appointed to consider this question with authority to act.

**January 9, 1912.** Thirteenth annual meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Jones, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Gay, Greenleaf, Lay, Lowrie, Parsons, Underhill and Wheelwright. Guest: Mr. Charles A. Platt.

Following the election of officers for the ensuing year and the appointment of committees, Mr. Platt spoke on "Collaboration between the Architect and the Landscape Architect."

**February 20, 1912.** Meeting and dinner, Hotel Victoria, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Caparn, DeForest, Gallagher, Hubbard, Kellaway, Kennard, Manning, Movius, Nolen, F. L. Olmsted, Phillips, Sears, Shurtleff and Taylor. Guests: Messrs. F. H. Bourne, H. L. Flint, F. H. Gott, W. H. Punchard, A. G. Roth, S. C. Smith, B. A. Tripp and Loring Underwood, James Ford, J. Randolph Coolidge.

Subject of the Lincoln Memorial was discussed and it was

Voted: To approve the report by Glenn Brown on the subject.

Mr. Ford spoke on the "Housing Problem" and Mr. Coolidge on the "Mandate from the State of Massachusetts to Consider and Report on the Problem of Metropolitan Planning for the Metropolitan Park System around Boston." Mr. Shurtleff spoke on the "Boston Zoological Garden."

**March 19, 1912.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Lowrie, Outhet, Parsons, Pilat, Saltus and Vaux. Guests: W. Van Ingen, Professor Hamlin, A. S. Boring, President Architectural League.

Voted: That a committee be appointed to arrange a meeting of the society and the public to consider the question of Central Park.

Mr. Van Ingen spoke on the subject of Central Park from the point of view of the painter.

**November 12, 1912.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Greenleaf, Lay, Parsons, Phillips, Saltus and Underhill.

On motion of Mr. Brinckerhoff the secretary was instructed to send a letter to all members of the society, urging them to enter the City Planning Study, conducted by the National Conference on City Planning.

The president started an informal discussion on the question of professional practice and charges, which developed interesting features.

**December 10, 1912.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Coffin, Miss Jones, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Greenleaf, Lowrie, Pentecost, Saltus and Weinrichter.

Report of Committee on Editing Transactions was read.

Voted: That a copy of this report be sent to each member for a written opinion, the report then to be revised to correspond with the majority's opinions.

Voted: That the president be empowered to appoint a Committee to Investigate Ways and Means of Organizing and Maintaining an Employment Directory, through which any member of the society may obtain information as to office assistants, contractors, etc.

**January 14, 1913.** Fourteenth annual dinner and meeting, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Coffin, Miss Jones, Messrs. Caparn, Chamberlain, Comey, Dawson, De-

Forest, Greenleaf, Gallagher, Hubbard, Lay, Lowrie, Manning, Nolen, F. L. Olmsted, Parsons, Pentecost, Phillips, Pitkin, Pray, Saltus, Simonds, Underhill, Vaux, Vitale and Wheelwright. Guests: Mrs. Caparn, Mrs. Van Rensaleer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cook, Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Walter B. Griffin, Mr. Frederick Blakeman.

The president's report and the reports of the committees for the year, read and accepted.

Mr. Griffin spoke on the "Plans for a Capital City for Australia."

**January 28, 1913.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Coffin, Miss Jones, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Greenleaf, Lowrie, Parsons, Pentecost and Vaux.

Voted: That the secretary forward to the Executive Committee with recommendation for immediate action the resolutions adopted by the society, regarding the repeal of the Tarsney Act. (See page 65.)

After discussion in regard to the formation of local chapters of the society, it was

Voted: That the A. S. L. A. authorize its members to form chapters wherever local conditions seem to require them, provided application be made in due form to the Executive Committee of the society, and that

1. The government and management of the chapter be subject to the constitution and by-laws of the A. S. L. A.

2. The constitutions of the chapters and all subsequent amendments be approved by the Executive Committee of the A. S. L. A.

3. The members of the A. S. L. A. shall be eligible to membership in the local chapters, and all members in the local chapters shall be passed upon by the Examining Board of the A. S. L. A.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected.

**February 18, 1913.** Meeting and dinner, Hotel Victoria, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Brinckerhoff, Comey, Dawson, Hubbard, Kellaway, Kennard, Manning, Nolen, J. C. Olmsted, Pray, Sears, Shurtleff, Simonds, Smith, Steele, Taylor, Wheelwright and Whiting. Guests: Messrs. D. A. Clark, D. M. Call, P. S. Snow, R. H. Pratt, P. H. Haldeman, Noyes, Robinson, Flavel Shurtleff, Philip Sharples, Rablin, Demarest and Professor G. E. Swain.

The Executive Committee reported the recommendation that a committee be appointed to suggest such modification of the constitution and by-laws as would permit the organization of local chapters.

Professor Swain spoke as the representative of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Mr. Flavel Shurtleff on the subject of "Excess Condemnation"; Mr. Sharples on "Road Surfaces," illustrating his talk with lantern slides; Mr. Rablin on "Good Roads"; Mr. Demarest on "The Development of Long Island."

Mr. Simonds gave an interesting talk on topics of general interest and Mr. Nolen spoke on the "City Planning Committee."

**May 8, 1913.** Meeting and dinner, Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Present: Messrs. Button, Comey, Hare, Lollesgaard, Manning, Munson, Nolen, J. C. Olmsted, Phillips, Simonds, Tealdi, Wyman. Guests: Eugene Davenport, W. M. R. French, Wilhelm Miller, Arthur S. Lewis, Jacob Prost, Allen Bartlett, C. C. Cone, Walter B. Griffin, Howard Smith, Walter E. Sunderman, H. Roy West, Alfred B. Yeomans, H. D. Grubb.

Mr. French spoke of his early work with H. W. S. Cleveland, and Mr. J. C. Olmsted on the general education of young men in landscape architecture. Mr. Nolen made some interesting points in regard to the profession, its future prospects and what should be done to uphold the standards. Mr. Davenport and Mr. Tealdi described the work and courses at the University of Illinois and the University of Michigan respectively; Prof. Miller discussed University Extension Work in the general field of landscape gardening.

**December 9, 1913.** Meeting and dinner, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Miss Jones, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Gay, Gibbs, Greenleaf, Lay, Lowrie, Manning, J. C. Olmsted, Parsons, Pentecost, Pilat, Simonds and Vitale. Guest: Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke.

The report of the Committee on Amendments was read and discussed and it was

Voted: That the final amendments to the constitution be submitted at the February meeting.

The Executive Committee reported their refusal to accept the resignation of Downing Vaux, and he was made a life member.

**January 13, 1914.** Fifteenth annual dinner and meeting, Transportation Club, New York City.

Present: Mrs. Farrand, Messrs. Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, DeForest, Desmond,

Fleming, Greenleaf, Gay, Hubbard, Lay, Leavitt, Lowrie, Manning, Pentecost, Pilat, Pitkin, Saltus, Simonds, Underhill and Vitale. Guests: Mrs. Lay and Mr. Field.

The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

President Manning made a short address in which he referred to the organization of chapters, the development of education and the protection of our National Parks as important matters coming before the society during the new year as well as the general subject of greater publicity.

Mr. Simonds spoke on the extension work being done in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan and emphasized the need of a common name for the profession; Professor Fleming described the work being done at Cornell and Professor Hubbard the courses at Harvard, also advocating a longer term of study.

Mrs. Farrand discussed the opportunities in the profession for women.

These were followed by a general discussion among the members as to the immediate needs of the society for greater recognition and improvement in the scope of influence and effectiveness.

Mr. Pilat spoke on "Memorial Playgrounds."

**February 17, 1914.** Meeting and dinner, Hotel Victoria, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Comey, DeForest, Desmond, Gallagher, Hubbard, Kellaway, Manning, Movius, Nolen, J. C. Olmsted, Pilat, Pray, Sears, Smith, Steele, Taylor, Underwood, Vitale and Whiting. Guests: Messrs. H. A. Reynolds, C. F. Gillette and F. A. Robinson.

The amended constitution and by-laws were adopted by a two third majority.

Professor Pray offered six motions to amend Article VI, "Chapters," of the constitution subject to confirmation by two-third mail ballot vote.

Following a discussion of these it was voted, on motion of Mr. Vitale, that no geographical division be established for chapters but the matter of belonging to one chapter rather than another be left to the opinion of the applicant.

Mr. Vitale presented the question of establishing a scholarship in landscape architecture at the American Academy in Rome, in the name of the A. S. L. A. He explained that this scholarship would require an endowment of $25,000 and until this amount could be raised the society would have to guarantee the payment of $1,000 a year. He suggested that annual subscriptions be made to run for five year periods and enthusiastic discussion followed and immediate action was urged. On motion of Mr. Brinckerhoff it was voted that a special committee be appointed to look into the methods of raising funds for the support of a scholarship in landscape architecture at the American Academy in Rome, and a subscription list was immediately started for annual pledges covering five year periods.

Following a discussion on the subject of annual dues, now the chapters are being formed, it was voted, on motion of Mr. Taylor, that the question of dues for the A. S. L. A., and the Boston chapter be referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration.

Mr. Harris A. Reynolds then spoke on "State Forests for Massachusetts."

Mr. Caparn reported on the hearing he attended in Washington, relative to the federal control of Niagara Falls. Following a discussion of this report, it was voted, on motion of Mr. Kellaway, that the society take the same stand as the American Civic Association has done in regard to the preservation of Niagara Falls, namely that no more water be diverted for commercial purposes.

**January 12, 1915.** Sixteenth annual meeting and dinner at Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

Present: Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Chamberlain, Cox, Fleming, Gallagher, Gay, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Lowrie, Pentecost, Phillips, Pilat, Roach, Saltus, Taylor, Vitale, Wheelwright. Guests: Honorable George Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Manhattan; Mr. Gutzom Borglum, Sculptor; Professor E. G. Davis, Cornell University.

President Manning in his report for the year, referred to policies which had been considered by the Executive Committee for adoption by the society, also to the Lincoln Memorial Highway, to Landscape Extension Work, and to the desirability of a professional circular. He also urged a more efficient method of publicity, which should include the professional activities of members as well as that part of their work which is devoted to the promotion of the public welfare without the expectation of a direct return.

The secretary's report was not read owing to lack of time.

The treasurer made a preliminary report.

Mr. Vitale reported for the Committee on

Funds for the scholarship at the American Academy in Rome. He stated that the temporary fund for five years was now available; and that, although the entire fund had not been subscribed in full, the American Academy in Rome had offered to underwrite $200 and one of the members of the society had underwritten another $100 in order to bring the total up to the required $1,300 and be able to proceed with the establishment of the scholarship with the authorities of the Academy.

Voted: That Mr. Vitale be extended the thanks of the society.

The report of the Examining Board was read by the acting secretary as well as a special report by them recommending the election of Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson to Associate Membership.

Professor James S. Pray, chairman, reported for the Committee on Education stating that the most important subject to which his committee has been devoting its time and thought was the determination of the conditions of the Competition for the Fellowship in Landscape Architecture now established by the society at the American Academy in Rome. On April 28, 1914, at the recommendation of a special committee appointed to raise funds for the establishment of this Fellowship, and with the approval of the Executive Committee, the following motions were put to vote of the Fellow membership and subsequently carried:

1. That the treasurer be instructed to establish two funds to be known respectively as the **General Fund** and the **Endowment Fund** of the Prize of Rome in Landscape Architecture, to receive contributions to the said funds from any source, and to make payment therefrom to the trustees of the American Academy in Rome upon the following considerations, viz:

(a) **General Fund** shall be applicable first to the payment of the annual stipend of a fellowship or scholarship in landscape architecture at the American Academy in Rome whenever such a fellowship or scholarship shall have been established by the said trustees under conditions satisfactory to the Committee on Education of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and so long as it is so maintained; second to the payment of any expenses properly incidental to the effective establishment and administration of such a fellowship or scholarship; third to the increase of the Endowment Fund;

(b) **The Endowment Fund** shall be applicable only for investment as a permanent endowment, the income from which shall be applicable to the same purpose as the General Fund.

2. That the Committee on Education be instructed, in consultation with the officers of the American Academy in Rome, to draw up and to publish a statement of the conditions under which it is proposed that the Prize of Rome in Landscape Architecture shall be awarded and administered, and to draw up an agreement to be submitted for approval to the society and to the trustees of the American Academy in Rome governing the award and administration thereof.

3. That the American Society of Landscape Architects urges upon all its members and upon all others who may be interested in the progress and welfare of the art of landscape architecture in this country, to contribute liberally to a Fellowship in Landscape Architecture at the American Academy in Rome.

4. That the present special committee to look into the methods of raising funds together with the secretary and treasurer be constituted a Standing Committee on Prize of Rome Funds and be authorized to solicit contributions to those funds on behalf of the society.

The report states that the normal term of residence as Fellow in Landscape Architecture at the Academy will be three years and the stipend $1,000 a year, a new Fellow thus being sent to Rome normally every three years.

The jury on the competition in Landscape Architecture is to consist of three Fellows of the American Society of Landscape Architecture (one of whom is understood to be the chairman of its Committee on Education) nominated by the Committee of the School of Fine Arts at the Academy from a selected list furnished by the society; and three other members chosen to represent the other arts of architecture, sculpture and painting. Similarly on the juries for each of the arts of architecture, sculpture and painting, there is to be one of landscape architecture.

**Thus, landscape architecture is placed on precisely the same footing as the other older arts represented by Fellowship in the Academy.**

Interesting chapter reports for the year were given by Mr. James L. Greenleaf, president of the New York chapter, and by Mr. Gallagher, in the absence of Professor Pray, for the Boston chapter. After the report of the tel-

lers and the election of the officers and Executive Committee for the ensuing year, upon motion of Mr. Caparn, the retiring president and secretary, Mr. Manning and Mr. DeForest, were given a vote of thanks.

The meeting was addressed by the Honorable George Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, who spoke briefly on the Park Problem in New York City, and also by Mr. Gutzom Borglum, Sculptor, who gave an admirable talk on the Relation of an Artist to his Profession, and Particularly as Applied to Landscape Architecture. These addresses were followed by discussion on the part of the members present.

Extracts from the secretary's report: "Common Names for the Profession"—"The result of the society vote on the list of names sent out at the request of President Manning under date of February, 2, 1914, is as follows: Landscaper, 1; Landscapist, 1; Landscapor, 1; Landscape Architect, 29; Landscape Designer, 3; Landscape Engineer, 1; Landscape Artist, 0; Landscapeman, 0; Landscape Gardener, 1; Garden Designer, 0; while this, of course, commits no one to the adoption of another name, it will be a matter of interest, and it might help to an ultimate adoption of a common name for the profession."

**February 24, 1915.** Boston annual meeting and dinner, Boston City Club.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Comey, Cox, Dawson, Gallagher, Gibbs, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Kellaway, Manning, Nolen, J. C. Olmsted, Parker, W. L. Phillips, Reynolds, Robinson, Rotch, Roy, Sears, Shurtleff, Smith, Steele, Underwood, Vitale, Whiting. Guests: Flavel Shurtleff, Secretary National Conference on City Planning, and Mr. Wayne E. Stiles, Mr. B. W. Pond, Mr. Hammond S. Sadler, Mr. H. L. Whitney, Mr. Paul Smith, Mr. L. S. Caldwell, Mr. Rollins, and Mr. Laughlin, all of Boston. Also at the meeting following the dinner, the Senior Class of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture were present as guests: Herminghaus, Johnston, Morrison, Nicolet, Norton, Sturtevant, Trout, White.

In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Steele was elected as secretary pro tem. President Pray referring to the Committee on Education stated that the Committee of the School of Fine Arts had appointed F. L. Olmsted, Mr. Vitale and himself as a jury on the Fellowship in Landscape Architecture with Mr. Fleming to serve as a member of this jury until Mr. Olmsted was able to attend the meetings. The report of the tellers on the mail ballot votes was read and accepted and various committees appointed. Mr. Kellaway, President of the Boston Society, welcomed the members to that city, and Mr. Flavel Shurtleff spoke on the Landscape Architect in City Planning. The president read a letter written by Mr. F. L. Olmsted to Mr. Allen Chamberlain relative to the distinction between a National Park and a National Forest, and Mr. Vitale, chairman of the Committee on Raising Funds for the Rome Scholarship reported on the work done by his committee. Mr. Manning gave a brief description of his work in preparing the model of the relief map of Massachusetts which is to be sent out to the Panama Pacific Exposition. The president then introduced Professor Cox of Syracuse University who spoke on two subjects, "Public Service as a Permanent Career for the Landscape Architect" and "The Courses in Landscape Engineering at the New York State College of Forestry."

**January 16, 1916.** Seventeenth annual meeting and dinner, Hotel Manhattan, New York City.

Present: Mrs. Farrand, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Dawson, DeForest, Fowler, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Lowrie, Manning, J. C. Olmsted, T. G. Phillips, Pray, Saltus, Smith, Tealdi, Vaux, Vitale, Wheelwright.

The minutes of the last meeting were not read as they had been sent out to all members of the society through the secretary's office and as the same would be true of the secretary's report for the year it was voted to dispense with the reading of that paper. The report of the treasurer was read and accepted as was that of the Examining Board. Mr. Vitale reported for the Committee on Funds for the Fellowship at the American Academy in Rome, stating that $1,148.01 had been received for the permanent fund and that the temporary fund had all been provided for. The report of the tellers on the mail ballot of the society held during the year, was made and approved. Mr. Caparn brought up the question of a seal for the society and stated that the figure of Pan had been suggested to him by Mr. Magonigal as appropriate for the profession.

Voted: That the matter of the society's seal be referred to the Executive Committee.

In response to Mr. Schermerhorn's remarks

relative to the work of his Committee on Entertainment and in which he expressed the opinion that more time should be given the committee in planning for the annual meeting, and that at least six public speakers should be secured in order that the meeting might be made the best of the year, the president stated that the Executive Committee had voted at its morning session that it should be the duty of the Entertainment Committee to recommend and, if need be, to provide the speakers at all meetings, and further that they be required to submit their program to the Executive Committee for approval at least two months in advance of said meetings. Mr. Greenleaf requested that the secretary be instructed to notify local chapters of new members elected to membership in their district, and it was the sense of the meeting that this should be done. The report of the Committee on Professional Practice and Ethics, Mr. Child, chairman, was read and a very interesting discussion ensued. The president brought up the question whether the meeting should go on record as endorsing different methods of charging, and it was

Voted: That it is the sense of this meeting in endorsing as many methods of charging as possible, to enable each member to select a method best adapted to his use.

Voted: That the society endorses a percentage charge, a time charge, a unit of service charge, a lump sum method and a unit of area method of charging.

In taking up the preliminary report of the Committee on Publicity, President Pray explained:

"The first act of the chairman upon appointment was to send to each committee member for comment, a statement of the different methods of publicity known to be practiced by the members of the society, or which have been recommended for the purpose. These methods are:

1. Personal solicitation by self or agent.
2. Business cards in magazines or papers.
3. Business circulars.
4. Literary civic or social activity.
5. Placing the words, "American Society of Landscape Architects" on stationery or other literature.
6. Placing on stationery a few words descriptive of the profession in addition to the term landscape architect or its synonym.
7. Posting a sign on work under construction, giving the name and address of the practitioner.
8. Publicising the society or a chapter by an advertising page in certain magazines.
9. Publicising the society or a chapter by magazine articles.
10. Public exhibition of plans, perspectives and photographs.

1. **Personal Solicitation by Self or Agent.** Following a discussion on this subject, upon motion of Mr. Greenleaf, it was

Voted: It is the sense of the meeting that the A. S. L. A. discourage all solicitation of business except as it can be done with entire personal dignity and professional propriety.

2. **Business Cards in Magazines or Papers.** The chairman asked, "Shall we discourage methods of advertising by cards, or otherwise?" Upon motion of Mr. Olmsted, it was

Voted: The A. S. L. A. is decidedly against placing business cards in magazine advertising.

3. **Business Circulars.** During the discussion Mr. Olmsted thought "Advertising Circulars" would be a better term. The discussion resulted in the following vote:

Voted: That the society condemns the sending out broadcast of professional circulars or their use in any way likely to result in loss of professional dignity.

**Dinner Session.** Present: Mrs. Farrand, Miss Coffin, Messrs. Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Dawson, DeForest, Fowler, Gay, Geiffert, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Manning, Olmsted, Parsons, Phillips, Pray, Saltus, Schermerhorn, Smith, Tealdi, Vaux, Vitale, Weinrichter, Wheelwright. Guests: Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City, Charles W. Stoughton, President Municipal Art Society, New York City, William Warner Harper and Irving Payne.

The report of the president for the year was given during the dinner, and the president referred to a message he had received from a landscape architect in Belgium appealing to the members of the society to contribute knowledge as a result of their experience in city planning to aid that country in replanning her cities after the war is over. Mr. Greenleaf, president of the New York chapter, gave an interesting report on its activities during the year and President Pray reported for the Boston chapter. Report of the Minnesota chapter was read and applauded. The president then introduced Mr. Nelson P. Lewis, who gave a very practical talk on the cost of City Planning in American Cities. Mr. Stoughton described to the society the work and aims of the Municipal Art Society of New

York. The reports of the Committees on Education and on National Parks were made by the chairmen and accepted.

**February 14, 1916.** Annual Boston meeting and dinner, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.

Present: Messrs. Comey, Desmond, Gibbs, Hall, Kellaway, Nolen, J. C. Olmsted, Pray, Robinson, Shurtleff, Steele, Underwood, Vitale.

Mr. Comey appointed as secretary pro tem, and the minutes of the New York meeting were approved without reading. The president announced a meeting of the incorporators at Mr. Manning's office that noon to take first steps towards incorporating the society in accordance with the recent vote of the Executive Committee, and invited any or all present to participate. Discussion of the three special reports presented at the New York meeting was continued, and it was voted that the meeting approve the adoption of a code of ethics. Various portions of the code were then taken up in detail and discussed and slight changes in the wording voted upon.

The Committee on Publicity: A letter was read from Mr. Wyman accompanying his report which was taken up with its various recommendations for acceptance. It was the sense of the meeting that paid advertising be abolished as soon as the Publicity Bureau is effective and that a bureau be established. As having a bearing on the need of advertising by men starting out for themselves, Mr. Vitale described his office system of giving credit to his assistants and having them sign plans. The report of the Committee on Policies, Mr. Caparn, chairman, was presented and discussed. At the opening of this discussion the president made the following statement:

The need has long been felt for definite, usable, brief formulations of the views of the society representing the profession, on certain constantly recurring questions in our field, where our judgment is or should be of special value as that of experts or where the interests of the profession are at stake, or where a member is entitled to backing by the society in some worthy civic endeavor in standing out for a principle which the society endorses. The following is proposed:

**First:** Brief formulation of principles.

**Second:** Supplementary material likely to be useful in applying them or securing their local appreciation (including explanation and expansion of principles, citings of examples, and references to published material.)

Such formulations plus supplementary material can be printed—each policy covered in a separate pamphlet—to be sold by the society to members and others, as so much **"munitions"** or as part of a certain civic **"preparedness"**; and these published statements gradually accumulating can become if not a body of law, at least a body of precept stamped with the approval of the society, representing, let us hope, the best thought in the profession, —a collection of useful statements of truth in the field of the profession,—helping to bring the profession as such more intimately into relation with the life of the community. When sufficient, this material will also be of inestimable value to secure the best kind of publicity in the press, more or less systematically when this is desirable and always **promptly.**

A synopsis of the report was read and the policies recommended were taken up seriatim. With minor changes in the wording it was voted to accept policies in regard to the following: Preservation of Niagara Falls, Buildings in Parks, Diversion of Park Lands; and the shorter form of statement relating to bill boards was read by the chairman. The meeting referred to the Executive Committee for immediate report the question of the proposed power station said to be in conflict with the general plan of Washington, D. C.

**Dinner Session.** Hotel Somerset, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Blossom, Comey, Dawson, Desmond, Gallagher, Gibbs, Hubbard, Kellaway, Manning, Nolen, J. C. Olmsted, Pray, Reynolds, Robinson, Rotch, Shurtleff, Smith, Steele, Underwood, Vitale, Whiting. Guests: Mr. Allen Chamberlain, Mr. Herbert W. Gleason, Mr. Richard B. Watrous. Guests of members: Messrs. Caldwell, Emmons, Martin, Norton, Smith, Wagner.

After the dinner and following an informal opening, which included stories suggested by the smallness of the number present compared with the "mighty roll" of the society, and included also the toast, in recognition of "Saint Valentine's night," "To our best girls, God bless them all!" which was acted on with enthusiasm, all rising, the president made a short speech on the subject of the evening, "The National Parks" and explained that the Honorable Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and in responsible charge of all the National Parks, and Mr. Robert B. Marshall, superintendent of National Parks, had been expected to speak but were unable to be present. President Pray presented various letters and telegrams expressing their regret and also their appreciation of the interest

taken by the society in the National Parks. Mr. Richard B. Watrous was then presented and spoke of the proposed erection of a power plant on the bank of the Potomac River in Washington and then took up his subject of National Parks. After a short talk by Mr. Manning, Mr. Herbert Gleason, a member of the American Civic Association's Special Committee on the National Parks, was introduced and delivered an extraordinarily interesting lecture describing and illustrating with his wonderful colored slides typical landscapes of all the fourteen National Parks.

President Pray then presented a set of resolutions on National Parks which was unanimously endorsed.

## RESOLUTION

**Whereas,** The need has long been felt not only for more adequate protection of the surpassing beauty of those primeval landscapes which the National Parks have been created to perpetuate, but also for rendering this landscape beauty more readily enjoyable through construction in these parks of certain necessary roads and buildings for the accommodation of visitors in a way to bring the minimum of injury to these primeval landscapes;

**Whereas,** The meeting of this two-fold need can only be expected to come from, on the one hand, the creation of a special government service charged with the sole responsibility for the care and maintenance and, so far as need be, the development, of these areas for their primary recreative purpose, and, on the other hand, from the securing by such government service when created, of the most expert professional counsel to advise as to the actual treatment of these areas, including their planning and the design of all necessary constructions with them;

**Whereas,** The Secretary of the Interior has now appointed in responsible charge of these National Parks, Stephen Tyng Mather, and as general superintendent of the National Parks, under him and in direct responsible relation to these park areas, Robert Bradford Marshall, both public servants of the highest character and standing, and, in the judgment of this society particularly qualified to be in administrative charge of these areas, and it is understood that they do not intend to accept or adopt any comprehensive plans for these areas, or designs for constructions which such plans may provide for, without first securing the approval of qualified experts advisory, and an earnest desire for the co-operation of this society had been expressed; and

**Whereas,** A bill (H. R. 8668) has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Kent of California and has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, being a bill to establish a National Park Service, and drawn by members of the American Civic Association in conference with representatives of the American Society of Landscape Architects: be it, and it hereby is,

**Resolved: First,** that the American Society of Landscape Architects declares its confidence in the present provisional administration of the National Parks;

**Second,** that the American Society of Landscape Architects endorses the bill (H. R. 8668), entitled a Bill to Establish a National Park Service, and pledges its utmost efforts, in co-operation with the American Civic Association, to secure its passage;

**Third,** that the American Society of Landscape Architects pledges itself, and invites its individual members, to co-operate in any way possible, and consistent with the recognized ethics of the profession, with the present provisional National Park Service, and with the National Park service sought to be established under the aforesaid bill.

**RESOLUTION** regarding erection of power plant in Washington, D. C., also endorsed at the society meeting of February 14, 1916.

**Whereas,** It is proposed to erect a government power plant of large proportions on the bank of the Potomac in the city of Washington with four smoke chimneys, each about two hundred feet in height, and in a location where they will be seen conspicuously from the capitol, the new Lincoln monument, and the new East Potomac Park, and in relation with the Washington monument; and

**Whereas,** Such a structure in this location will seriously interfere with the proper development of the great plan for the city of Washington originated by the French engineer L'Enfant, and recommended by the Park Commission of the District of Columbia and the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, in Senate report number 166 of the 57th Congress, first session, which plan in the judgment of the society should be scrupulously adhered to; be, and it hereby is,

**Resolved,** That the American Society of Landscape Architects is emphatically opposed to the erection of the proposed power plant in Washington on the bank of the Potomac,

or in any other place where it will conspicuously mar the development of the plan for Washington, and to any other such interference with the full realization of that plan.

**January 9, 1917.** Eighteenth annual meeting and dinner. Hotel Brevoort, New York City.

Present: Mrs. Farrand, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, DeForest, Desmond, Fowler, Greenleaf, Hare, Hubbard, Lowrie, F. L. Olmsted, J. C. Olmsted, Parsons, Simonds, S. C. Smith, Vitale, Wheelwright.

In the absence of the president, because of illness, the meeting was called to order by Vice-President Caparn. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was waived upon motion duly seconded and carried. After the appointment of two tellers to count the votes upon questions put to the society by mail ballot during the year, various reports were given, commencing with those of the president, secretary and treasurer. Chapter reports were read and approved from the following chapters of the society: Boston, New York, Minnesota, and Mid-West.

The report of the Committee on National Parks was read and accepted. The report of the Committee on Publicity was read and discussed. Mr. Olmsted referred to the action taken by the trustees discouraging any kind of paid advertising and stating that the "society does not favor paid advertising" and explaining further that the trustees object to a published list of members appearing in a magazine as a paid advertisement. This was one of the methods suggested in the report on Publicity. Mr. Vitale was of the opinion that the society should take a stronger stand and that we should **forbid** instead of **disapprove** paid advertising. To a question of Mrs. Farrand he stated that the New York Bar Association had a Grievance Committee to deal with such matters. Mr. J. C. Olmsted thought it better to take cases up as they arose rather than have a law on our statute books. Mr. Hare in reply to a question in regard to a card which his firm carried in a western magazine, stated that this advertisement had brought them new business. After further discussion it was the sense of the meeting that the report of the Committee on Publicity be referred back to the committee for revision.

The Committee on Competitions, Mr. Vitale, chairman, reported progress and the Committee on Relations with Trades stated that the report was not yet complete. Mr. Olmsted, as chairman, reported for the Committee on Plant Names and Abbreviations. It was the sense of the meeting that this excellent report be placed on file but that the financial condition of the society forbids its printing in full. Report of the Committee to Defray Society Indebtedness, T. G. Phillips, chairman, was read by the secretary and it was voted that the trustees be asked to authorize Mr. Phillips to continue to solicit for additional funds. Report of Committee on Professional Practice and Ethics, Mr. Child, chairman, was not in form to submit to the meeting. Following a discussion, it was the sense of the meeting that the portion of the report dealing with the method of charging be made available in the near future and that the whole matter be referred back to the committee, further that the secretary express the appreciation of the society to Mr. Child and his committee for the work that they had done.

Mr. Parsons brought up the question of the publication by the society of Classics in Landscape Architecture and referred to a letter he had received from Houghton Mifflin and Co., relative to the publication of "Hints on Landscape Architecture" by Prince von Puckler-Muskau. The company proposed to let the society have 200 copies at a 30% discount or a larger number at a one-third discount. It was announced that the Board of Trustees had appointed two of its members to look into the matter and the letter was referred to the president.

The report of the tellers was read and accepted.

**Annual Dinner and Evening Session.** Present: Mrs. Farrand, Messrs. Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Clarke, Dawson, Desmond, DeForest, Fleming, Fowler, Gay, Geiffert, Greenleaf, Hare, Hubbard, Kennard, Lowrie, F. L. Olmsted, J. C. Olmsted, Parsons, Pilat, Underwood, Vitale, Wheelwright. Guests: Frederick L. Ackerman, Edward M. Bassett, E. G. Davis, A. H. Fields, C. F. Goodwin, J. C. Mollar, J. H. Small, Jr., H. Sadler.

Telegrams and letters of greeting were read during the dinner, including those from Mr. Thomas Mawson, Mr. Stephen T. Mather, and the Minnesota Chapter. The chairman, Mr. Caparn, referred to the society's policies and said there were certain declarations of principle of national interest that the society should make or have considered, regarding Niagara Falls, bill boards, National Parks, and public buildings in the parks. He read a letter from Mr. J. Horace McFarland relative to the danger now threatening the Falls and also

gave a brief history of the treaty entered into by the United States and Canada, limiting the number of cubic feet of water per second that could be diverted for power purposes. On motion of Mr. Greenleaf, it was moved: "That the Board of Trustees of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., be urged to prepare and publish a resolution or statement expressing the opinion of the society that no more water should be withdrawn from Niagara Falls for power purposes than is permitted under fixed government limitations in the present treaty."

Following the dinner the toastmaster introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Mr. Edward M. Bassett, ex-Public Service Commissioner and Chairman of Commission on Heights of Buildings of the City of New York, who told of the working out of the zoning system of cities as applied to New York City. He contrasted the condition of the cities with inadequate sewers, poor street improvements, and the consequent dissatisfied condition of the population, to the present well planned and governed city which was like a transition to the realm of the beautiful. Mr. Bassett outlined the movement in New York City regulating the future policy of building, particularly the heights of buildings. He said three and a half years ago the movement was brought about and he had become interested because of the economic needs. In putting these rules into force it became evident to the committee that they were not solving the problem for one five-hundredth part of New York City. There were other interests suffering for lack of control or regulation. Garage buildings were being erected in residential sections and other establishments were locating in fashionable shopping districts, causing a decline in real estate values that became alarming. A law was framed and passed as an amendment, giving all the powers of the state of New York to a duly appointed commission to regulate not only the height, but the size, location and use of buildings. Mr. Bassett said such a commission was appointed and worked two years districting or zoning the city. By this time it had become evident to students of the problem that the outer districts were capable also of development along preestablished lines, therefore, a plan for the entire city of New York was prepared, accompanied by the commissioner's report. This report met with favor. The early opposition had disappeared and all classes now favored the zoning for reasons of self-protection. According to the zoning map the city is divided: 1. As to heights of new buildings. 2. The per cent. of area of the lot covered by the new building. 3. As to the use of new building, or use of old building. He said that the most useful regulation was that of the per cent. of lot covered because it affects the amount of light and air. In warehouse districts or along the railroads and waterfronts, one hundred per cent. of the land can be covered. Next would come the high buildings where ninety per cent. of the area above the store portion or the first story, can be covered. Every one of the five boroughs, said Mr. Bassett, has a map showing the regulated heights, another the use, etc. The results accomplished, he said, have helped the business localities, also the residential section. He referred particularly to public garages. These had been allowed in all sections and when located in a residential section proved an annoyance to the public. Now they are not permitted, except in industrial localities. In conclusion, Mr. Bassett gave an outline of the legal side or workings of the law. He said the Board of Estimates could alter any district by a majority vote. He stated also that the greatest danger is in the courts but up to the present time no case has been decided against the zoning. The law is backed by the police power of the state of New York but the courts never have defined police powers in the state. For New York City, the zoning plan is depending largely upon the safety, health and morals of its people for its success.

The next speaker was Mr. Ackerman of Trowbridge and Ackerman, architects, who spoke on the question of collaboration in design. Referring to the development of a country estate, Mr. Ackerman said: To the average person such a problem presents itself as composed of several distinct and separate phases grouped under three major divisions—the work of the architect, the landscape architect and the interior decorator; and it is not unusual—in fact it is the general rule—to find the problem approached by the independent employment of three individuals engaged in these pursuits. Sometimes—oftentimes—the three are engaged almost simultaneously, with no very definite concept of which should initiate or formulate the general outline of the scheme or solution. By chance, it is the architect, perhaps the landscape architect, or sometimes the decorator who initiates the work. Generally there is an assumption that the three shall work in collaboration, but rarely is there

ever a general conference of the three with the client, and even more rarely is there real collaboration worthy of the name. What actually occurs is this: Some details are established by one of the three, and the process thereafter is that of warping the several individual ideas into a sort of harmony of arrangement or expression. It is a rather nebulous ideal which remains nebulous through our persistence in the use of values which apply alone to the narrow field in which we are individually engaged. The attitude already expressed as that of the average client, together with the disintegrated results to be observed upon every hand, are most significant when examined in an attitude of inquiry which seeks its cause. The student must learn to look upon his contribution not as an independent element which may at will be added or taken away but rather as a factor to be integraded with other factors. All this may seem so obvious that it is hardly worth the stating, yet if one looks about with some purpose of analysis, he soon discovers that illustrations or examples of such united effort are rare indeed. Our schools are preparing elements to be used in a mixture; they are not making a compound. Or, to use another figure, it is a patch-work quilt upon which they are working when they should be weaving a fabric. The architectural student looks with an attitude of unsympathetic criticism upon both the practical (vocational) and the romantic tendencies of the school of landscape design. The student in landscape architecture looks upon the work of the architectural student with his formal plans covered with "mosaique" and oftentimes meaningless conventions, as void of any value whatsoever. The student in decorations has no use for the cold, monumental, conventional indications of the architect, while the architect depreciates the "interiors" of the decorator, showing as they so often do, little else than a bit of "period" wall, a chair, a table, and a bit of chintz. In answer to the question, "How can we achieve collaboration?", he answered—only by breaking down the hedge or the wall that separates the school of architects from the school of landscape architects. The students of both should collaborate. He suggested the students of both schools be given the same problem. In his opinion, this would develop a desirable working relation which would produce a foundation on which to build in after years. Mr. Ackerman said that if a student of architecture goes to a school of engineering this does not make him an engineer but rather it makes him appreciate the engineer's point of view and prepares him to co-operate the better when in practice in after years, they are called in to work on a given problem. We must show the student that his entire environment counts, and that unity of expression is of first importance.

Mr. Caparn called upon Mr. J. C. Mollar, a guest from South America, who responded by stating that he had started as an architect and degenerated into a contracting engineer. He told of the difficulties in landscape problems particularly in the north of Peru, where it was necessary to transport earth several hundred miles in order to have gardens.

Mr. Vitale was then called upon. He expressed an interest in a system of education such as Mr. Ackerman had outlined, and told of the student work at Rome.

**February 16, 1917.** Boston annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Blaney, Blossom, Brett, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Comey, Fleming, Fowler, Gay, Gibbs, Hall, Kellaway, J. C. Olmsted, Pond, Pray, Reynolds, Shurtleff, F. A. C. Smith, S. C. Smith, Vitale.

In the absence of the secretary, Mr. DeForest, Mr. Brinckerhoff was elected secretary pro tem. On motion it was

Voted: To waive the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The president stated that owing to the wider geographical distribution of members it had now for several years proved impossible to get together a quorum at any meeting of the society, and that moreover even were the majority of the voting members present, the by-laws no longer permit a meeting to commit the society on any matter of importance. Such matters must be submitted to the whole membership for mail ballot vote. No action of this meeting, then, could commit the society. Nevertheless, these meetings are of great value, not merely in bringing the members together but in providing opportunities for discussions of important matters and for expressing the "sense of the meeting" on these matters by actual votes, which, while not committing the society, are nevertheless of interest to the whole membership and most influential in determining the society's decisions. On inquiry he stated that in these discussions and votes Juniors as well as Fellows are expected to take active part. The main purpose of this meeting was to consider, discuss, and vote

upon the recommendations included in the reports of certain important committees.

The president then, as chairman of the Committee to Coöperate with the Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique, briefly summarized the annual report of the committee, which will go out in full to the membership. The president then read Mr. Vitale's report as chairman of the Special Committee on Competitions with accompanying letters from Mr. F. L. Olmsted, Mr. Lay and Mr. Comey, members of the committee. On motion of Mr. Kellaway it was voted to take up in their order the recommendations contained in this report. After discussion various slight changes were made in the wording of the recommendations. It was then

Voted: To approve the recommendation thus modified, reading as follows: "Competitions for the purpose of selecting a finished design should be discouraged because of the difficulty of representing the complex elements of landscape design in graphic form; also because the designers do not have the opportunity to confer with the owners in order to gain a clear idea of the nature of the problem but must rely upon the data of a program generally too vague to allow unity of interpretation and efforts on the part of the competitors."

After slight revisions, it was

Voted: To approve the second recommendation, which then read: "That competitions for the selection of a designer through the presentation of designs for a specific problem are preferable to the former, but that the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., should not encourage them. Since competitions of this sort are frequently unavoidable, especially in the case of public undertakings, the society should do what it can in order to produce a better attitude on the part of the public, and to offset the disposition of laymen to ignore or greatly underrate the degree of importance and the final results of all the professional services which follow the first expression of the main conception of a design in the form of drawings. In other words, before a competitor is admitted to the competition, the promoters of the competition for the selection of a designer should satisfy themselves as to the ability of each competitor to execute the work successfully, as shown by the previous work."

The president then read the third recommendation, and after discussion and slight alterations in the wording it was

Voted: To approve the third recommendation, which then read as follows: "Since competitions must be held, the least objectionable form of competition is for the sake of securing ideas from one or more of the competitors, provided such ideas are obtained through reports and rough sketches and not through elaborate drawings."

Detailed recommendations regarding the rules which should govern competitions were not discussed at this meeting on account of the lack of time. The matter was referred back to the committee with the request that they give it further consideration, and report.

The report of the Committee on Policies, Mr. Caparn, chairman, was discussed and the wording of the Policy on National Forests was taken up carefully and in detail but in view of the shortness of time it was decided not to discuss the other policies proposed in equal detail but to approve the adoption of the various policies as presented by this committee, namely those on National Highways, Natural Fertility of the Land, and Timely Acquisition of Park Lands.

The president then announced the well intentioned move in the state of Nebraska to enact a law which would require every landscape architect to have a state license in order to practice, and that this had been checked by the prompt action of the trustees in whose judgment such a law would not be in the interest of maintaining high professional standards. The president then read a list of standing committees and special committees for the year and their membership.

The report of the Committee on Publicity, Phelps Wyman, chairman, was read by the president and he urged a very careful consideration of the various recommendations embodied in this report. The report lead to a good deal of discussion on the general question of advertising and on motion of Mr. Vitale, it was

Voted: That although the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., does not approve generally of the practice of paid advertising, the matter of paid advertising should be left in the hands of the individual chapters to establish the practice in the regions under their immediate influence, the idea being that any outlying member will, in the long run, so far as his local circumstances permit, follow the custom established by the chapter to whose headquarters he is nearest.

The specific recommendations of the Committee on Publicity grouped under the two heads, Individual Publicity and Society and

Chapter, or Local, Publicity, were then taken up in order, and very carefully considered and the sense of the meeting expressed with regard to each finally in a vote. Under Individual Publicity, it was

Voted: To approve the statement that "The American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., does not favor indiscriminate or commercial solicitation, either by a member or his employee"; and

Voted: To omit qualifying clause immediately following, "though it does recognize the propriety of special presentations of one's work and qualifications on certain occasions;" and

Voted: To approve the statement that "The society does not favor the indiscriminate use of paid advertising either in the form of business cards in magazines and directories, or of circular literature for distribution, though it does recognize its value under special conditions if of relevant material well prepared and presented,"

(Note: To this it is understood that the vote just above recorded as passed on motion of Mr. Vitale, providing that the determination as to how far paid advertising will be approved shall be left to the chapters, is to be added); and

Voted: To approve the statement that "The society does not favor the use of signs posted on works"; and

Voted: To approve the statement that "The society instruct the Board of Trustees, or a committee duly appointed by it, to take up with any member personally and in a kindly way any departure from the spirit of this statement."

Under society and chapter, or local, publicity, it was

Voted: To approve the statement that "The society may properly issue one or more brief circulars stating its nature and aims in relation to other callings, these circulars to be bought by members at pleasure."

**Dinner Session:** Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Blaney, Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caldwell, Caparn, Comey, Fleming, Fowler, Gallagher, Gay, Gibbs, Hall, Kellaway, J. C. Olmsted, Pond, Reynolds, C. M. Robinson, F. A. C. Smith, S. C. Smith and Vitale. Guests: Messrs. J. C. Sawyer, S. H. White, R. S. Sturtevant, T. S. Rogers.

Following the dinner, the president presented his annual report for the preceding year, and then called upon Mr. Kellaway, president of the Boston chapter, who referred to the work of the chapter during the past year and particularly to relations with the Boston Metropolitan Planning League with which it is co-operating.

Mr. Vitale, president of the New York chapter, spoke on the importance of the existing Fellowship in Landscape Architecture at the American Academy in Rome. Mr. Underwood gave the principal talk of the evening, entitled "Old New England Gardens," illustrated with slides from direct color photography. The president then read a paper by Mr. Thomas H. Mawson entitled the "Retrospect and Prospect of Landscape Architecture in Great Britain." (See "Landscape Architecture," April, 1917.)

Mr. Reynolds outlined a proposed tour of the National Parks during the summer of 1917 under the auspices of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and Mr. Gibbs gave an account of the Boston Planning Board's project for the extension of Stuart street in this city. A general discussion followed in which Mr. Gibbs answered various questions as to traffic relief, financing the scheme and various other points.

**January 8, 1918.** Nineteenth annual meeting "Peg Woffington Coffee House," New York City.

Present: Messrs. Blaney, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Fowler, Gay, Geiffert, Greenleaf, Leavitt, Lowrie, Manning, Nichols, F. L. Olmsted, J. C. Olmsted, Parsons, Pilat, Pray, Roy, Vitale, Wheelwright. Guest: E. G. Davis.

In the absence of the secretary, Mr. DeForest, Mr. Brinckerhoff was appointed secretary pro tem. Two tellers were appointed to count the votes made by mail ballot of the society during the year and their report was read and accepted. Report of the auditors to examine the treasurer's statement was read and accepted. Report of the secretary was read and accepted. Chapter reports were submitted from New York and Boston and are to be mailed to the members for approval. Reports of the various committees were then taken up for approval or discussion; the Committee on Fund for the Prize of Rome, Mr. Vitale, chairman, and the report of the Committee on Exhibitions, Mr. Noyes, chairman, were read and accepted. Report of the Committee on Relations with Trades, Mr. Vitale, chairman, was read and discussed in detail. In regard to the question of ethics, it was stated that nurserymen endeavor to adhere to ethical acts although they cannot enforce

rules on the members of their organization, and Mr. Caparn pointed out that inasmuch as nursery stock is perishable it might be put in a different category from materials of other trades. The recommendation that all "bills" for nursery stock be made out to owners and submitted to landscape architects for approval was endorsed, as well as the recommendation that "competitive bidding" was to be discouraged. Mr. F. L. Olmsted moved to recommend to the Board of Trustees that this committee be directed to take steps toward having statements prepared expressing fully the view of the several chapters on bidding. In regard to "guarantees," Mr. Olmsted submitted the following, which was carried:

Voted: That it is desirable to have a statement prepared setting forth definitely the respective obligations and responsibilities of the nurserymen and the purchaser in regard to defective stock—(a) when orders are placed in the ordinary course of business without special qualifications, (b) when orders are placed with a proviso that the stock is to be guaranteed by the nurseryman; and

That this statement should set forth the time and manner of inspection of the stock and notification of the nurseryman and of any transportation agency by the purchaser in order to fix the responsibility for defective stock promptly, clearly and justly.

Mr. Vitale explained that his report emphasized the nurseryman's attitude on the various questions rather than that of the landscape architect in order that the members of our organization might receive enlightenment. Mr. F. L. Olmsted stated that the nurserymen's attitude on contracting covered two separate activities; first, furnishing the stock, and second, furnishing and planting the stock. In the first instance he is a merchant, in the second a contractor. He recommended the practice of employing nurserymen as associates on jobs.

The report of the Committee on Education was submitted in outline by the chairman, Professor Pray.

Mr. F. L. Olmsted asked for an opportunity to discuss at the meeting the possible means of employment of landscape architects by the government. He stated that he would like to arrive at a definite conclusion as to what the compensation of landscape architects employed on government work during the war should be. He said the question had come up in Washington particularly in reference to "Housing" problems. Mr. Olmsted said that there is a reasonable prospect that the government will go into housing projects, including the layout of streets, public utilities, etc. At present the only money available for this work is controlled by the Shipping Board. There is a bill pending appropriating funds up to one hundred million dollars. If the bill passes, the president will probably appoint a commission to supervise its expenditure, with housing agencies located at various points throughout the country. A central bureau is not practicable. Designing should be delegated to professional organizations under the control of a central body of some sort to be created.

Method of compensation of professional assistants is important; various professions such as architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering must be co-ordinated. Mr. Olmsted thought the best results were to be obtained by employing several professional men by the government or contracting company having the work in charge, all to work in collaboration. The head of the group might be a layman. Mr. Olmsted said that on the whole he felt that it would be better to place an architect at the head of such a group; than either an engineer or a landscape architect. The plan of procedure might be for each group to confer informally and submit a preliminary plan and report. Then organize by putting one of its members at the head of the group.

The question of compensation is unsettled. It is evident that all direct expenses would be paid. The cost of assistants might be charged plus 100% to cover overhead expense and a definite stated fee for professional services. The preliminary engineering services might be placed on a definite fee basis in proportion to the total expenditure.

Net fee of $7,500 plus ½% to 1% is a possible fee in connection with the proposed housing schemes, the percentage being based on the entire cost of the undertaking. Mr. Olmsted said he objected to a per diem basis, also a straight percentage basis. He rather favored a lump sum basis of charging. Mr. Nichols of Minneapolis related his experience in managing the layout of a steel plant near Duluth, Minn. He said his firm charged 4% on a two hundred thousand dollar expenditure plus expense.

The president read resolutions drafted by Mr. Vitale, on the recent untimely death of Charles Mulford Robinson.

Voted: That they be approved and forwarded to Mrs. Robinson.

**Annual Dinner and Evening Session.** Present: Messrs. Blaney, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Fowler, Gay, Geiffert, Greenleaf, Leavitt, Lowrie, Manning, Nichols, Nolen, F. L. Olmsted, J. C. Olmsted, Parsons, Pilat, Pray, Roy, Vitale. Guests: Charles Ewing, E. G. Davis.

During the dinner greetings were read from the Minnesota Chapter, and various members of the society, also Thomas H. Mawson, Lancaster, England, and Mr. E. G. Culpin, secretary of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. The president announced that owing to the war no competition will be held this year for the American Academy in Rome. After the reading of the president's annual report, Mr. Charles Ewing, of Ewing and Chapel, architects, was introduced and described his experience in designing and laying out the cantonment for the Unites States navy at Pelham Bay, New York. The camp provides for 6,000 men and no typical plans of buildings or layout had been provided by the government, so that the entire scheme had to be created. Mr. Ewing showed plans of the work and stated that he had endeavored to minimize the amount of road area as much as possible. Mr. F. L. Olmsted described his experiences in Washington in connection with the organization work and the planning of the various army cantonments throughout the country. Other members who were active in cantonment work and who spoke of their experiences in connection with this work were the following:

Professor Pray on Camp Funston, Kansas.

Mr. Greenleaf on Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Pilat on Camp Lewis, Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Lowrie on Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Manning on Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Mr. Brinckerhoff on Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

The president also spoke of the work which Mr. Schermerhorn had done at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., stating that he was the first to be engaged as designer on a National Guard camp, and that he is now in active service as a captain of the sanitary corps, and stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

**February 8, 1918.** Regular meeting, Harvard Union, Cambridge.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Blaney, Brinckerhoff, Caldwell, Child, Fowler, Manning, Nolen, J. C. Olmsted, Pray, Shurtleff. Guest: Mr. Paul R. Smith.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was waived. After the appointment of tellers to count and report on ballots received since the last meeting, the president announced that reports would be made by the four standing committees, namely those on City Planning, National Parks, Policies and Education. Report of the Committee on Education, Prof. Pray, chairman, lead to an interesting discussion in regard to the Rome Scholarship. The question having been raised by Mr. Nolen, Professor Pray announced that the holder of the Fellowship in Landscape Architecture must, in normal times, spend sixteen months in travel outside of Italy during his three year course, whereas students holding fellowships in other professions were required to so spend only eight months. Mr. Nolen asked if outside travel was confined to Europe, and Prof. Pray stated that it probably could include the United States although the Academy authorities undouhtedly felt that it would include only Europe.

Mr. Olmsted suggested that the president be asked to communicate with Landscape Architecture with a view to publishing a summary of his report as chairman of the Committee on Education. Report of the Standing Committee on National Parks was read by Mr. Manning, chairman. He made a feature of the point brought out by Mr. F. L. Olmsted, Sr., who issued a pamphlet on the Yellowstone Park in 1890, that no obtrusive buildings or other artificial features of a foreign nature and not in keeping with the naturalistic character of the parks should be allowed. The report aroused some discussion and developed the question as to the relation between the National Park Service and the National Forest Service in the control of the National Park Reserves. The latter assumes the attitude that it should have entire control. The report also raised the problem as to the control and utilization of water power on the one hand as opposed to the conserving of the natural beauty of falls and water courses on the other.

The president read report of the Standing Committee on Policies, Mr. Caparn, chairman, this included the recommendation that reports on the various accepted policies should receive wide distribution. The Policy on National Highways stirred up a discussion which brought out impressively the magnitude of our need for a national plan, for which, of course, a comprehensive, highly organized

system of national highways should supply the main lines.

Mr. Blaney reported for the tellers upon the votes passed by mail ballot of the society.

**December 7, 1918.** Special meeting, Hotel Harrington, Washington, D. C.

Present: Messrs. Brett, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Child, Miss Coffin, Messrs. Comey, Cook, Cox, Dawson, DeForest, Desmond, Geiffert, Gibbs, Greenleaf, Hall, Hare, Herminghaus, Hubbard, Kellaway, Kruse, Langdon, Lowrie, McCrary, Morell, Nason, Nichols, Nicolet, Nolen, F. L. Olmsted, Outhet, Parce, Parker, T. G. Phillips, W. L. Phillips, Pilat, Pray, Pond, Ramsdell, Taylor, Vitale, Wheelwright, Whiting, Wilcox, Wyman. Guests: Mrs. Frederick L. Olmsted, Jr., Mr. W. B. Monroe, Mr. H. L. Flint.

This meeting was undoubtedly the most largely attended and most enthusiastic of any gathering in the history of the society. The most important matters discussed at the business session were the following:

Question of accepting the invitation to join the corporation known as the "Wild Gardens of Acadia," the purpose of which is to conserve and beautify a tract of land in Mt. Desert, Maine.

A proposal to offer a medal of award in landscape architecture for meritorious work, presented for the annual exhibition at Architectural League of New York. Professor Pray presented for discussion the proposal by Mr. Vitale for the establishment of a medal in landscape architecture to be awarded at the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York and read extracts from correspondence from Mr. Vitale covering this matter. Discussion elicited from Mr. Vitale the following statements:

First. That while the Architectural League of New York is a local institution, its annual exhibition is national in character and open to all artists in the country, whether they are members of the league or not.

Second. That the award of the medal would be made by the landscape architects, members of the jury.

Third. That the three existing medals in painting, sculpture and architecture are offered by the league. Up to three or four years ago the medal in architecture was offered by the N. Y. Chapter of the A. I. A.

Fourth. That the cost of maintaining the prize which the A. S. L. A. might eventually have to defray is about $15 per medal.

The principal objections to the project as proposed were voiced by Mr. F. L. Olmsted as follows:

First. That it seemed unwise for the A. S. L. A. as a national organization to be responsible for a prize to be awarded by a local institution. That the N. Y. Chapter of the A. S. L. A. might more appropriately be the sponsor of such prize.

Second. That the cost of the medal be defrayed by the league under the same arrangement made for the other medals.

It was voted that the question be referred to the full consideration of the Board of Trustees in the hope that some satisfactory arrangement might be devised.

**Committee on Exhibitions:** The Committee on Exhibitions, Mr. John Noyes, of St. Louis, chairman, reported to the Board by letter that owing to the war conditions, the report dating back some months, it had seemed advisable to the committee to delay action, but while the war is not yet ended, it is the opinion of the Board that the Committee on Exhibitions should be immediately informed that conditions now favor some form of action on the part of this committee.

The president announced that the Board of Trustees had that morning approved the Constitution and By-laws of the Provisional Pacific Coast Chapter, making the fifth chapter in the society.

He also announced that the board had proposed to reorganize by recommending to the membership the amendment of the society By-laws to provide for increasing the number of the members of the board from seven to nine; of these nine, one to be from each chapter, the other four to be members at large, so far as may be necessary, the board also has power to vote by proxy. On motion duly made and seconded it was

Voted: To enlarge the Board of Trustees as above outlined.

The president reported the action of the Board of Trustees in unanimously voting to recommend to the society the formal adoption of the Code of Plant Names, which was duly moved and carried. He then read a letter from Mr. DeForest reporting on the Conference on Reconstruction in Rochester November 20 and 22, 1918. Mr. DeForest was one of the delegates appointed to represent the society.

Mr. Caparn offered a resolution which after some discussion was carried by the meeting, copies to be sent to the membership for vote, as follows:

"Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects heartily endorses the spirit of the platform adopted by the National Municipal League Conference on Reconstruction, at Rochester, on November 22, 1918, favoring government encouragement and supervision of the proper housing of industrial workers as far as may be consistent with the Constitution of the United States and an enlightened public opinion."

Question of adopting a pin or badge as the official insignia of the society was proposed by Thomas H. Desmond and a resolution was presented and passed at the meeting recommending the appointment of a special committee to institute a competition among the members of the A. S. L. A. for the selection of such insignia.

**Evening Session:** Forty-two members and three guests were present at the dinner in the Hotel Harrington grill room.

President Pray presided and during the dinner read letters of regret from the following absent members: Honorable Charles W. Eliot, Arthur A. Shurtleff, Emanuel T. Mische. The president offered the following resolution, expressing a vote of appreciation by the members of the society of the work of Frederick Law Olmsted.

Whereas, By reason of our country's entry into the present world war, it became immediately necessary that (1) a large number of military cantonments and other military and naval camps be adequately provided in the shortest possible time in order to accommodate millions of men during their period of training before their transport overseas, and (2) adequate housing be supplied by additions to existing communities and by the laying-out and building of entirely new communities for millions of other war workers behind the lines; and the speedy accomplishing of these great tasks has called for the expert service of men trained and experienced in planning the lay-outs of communities,

Whereas, Members of the profession of Landscape Architecture and particularly members of the American Society of Landscape Architects, have been privileged to serve professionally in these most responsible planning tasks, to co-operate with other related professions also concerned, and particularly to bring their measure of technical equipment to bear in the service of our country; and for this opportunity, the members of this society are primarily indebted to the patriotic impulses of Frederick Law Olmsted; be it, and it hereby is

Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects desires, first, to record its clear recognition and profound appreciation of the abounding initiative, breadth of vision, and unselfish devotion of Frederick Law Olmsted in the service of our country; and second, to record its grateful appreciation of the opportunities which, by reason of his initiative, have come to its members for doing their professional "hit" toward winning, for the highest ideals of humanity, the greatest war in human history.

After this was unanimously carried, there was exhibited to the meeting the plaster cast of a large scale model of the proposed medal which is to be executed in bronze and presented to Mr. Olmsted by the society in appreciation of his services.

Announcement was made of the election of Mr. James L. Greenleaf to the Federal Commission of Fine Arts and resolutions of appreciation were presented in behalf of Major George Gibbs, Jr., for his services to the government in camp planning work and to Henry V. Hubbard for his work in the Bureau of Industrial Housing and in extending the knowledge and usefulness of the Profession of Landscape Architecture.

**January 24, 1919.** Twentieth annual meeting, at the Architectural League rooms, New York City.

Present: Mrs. Beatrix Farrand, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Blossom, Caparn, Child, Desmond, Fowler, Gay, Geiffert, S. Herbert Hare, Hubbard, Lay, Lowrie, Manning, F. L. Olmsted, Pond, Pentecost, Taylor, Vitale, Wheelwright.

The following reports and measures were considered and acted upon favorably:

Report of secretary for 1918.

Report of treasurer, showing a balance, January 1, 1919, of $349.62.

Report of Publicity Committee, Phelps Wyman, chairman, endorsed in part.

Report of Committee on Policies, H. A. Caparn, chairman, endorsed in part, with recommendation that a report in full be submitted to the Board of Trustees and to the Fellows, for action.

Report of Committee to Defray Society Debt, T. Glenn Phillips, chairman, showed that twenty-six members of the A. S. L. A. have subscribed $355.

Report of Committee on Town Planning and Industrial Housing, C. R. Parker, chairman, accepted with revision and recommendation that it be given wide publicity. This report

as revised was sent to J. Horace McFarland at Washington to be used in publicity work.

Report of the Minnesota Chapter.

Report of the New York Chapter.

Report of the Mid-West Chapter.

John C. Olmsted, as chairman of Sub-Committee on Professional Practice and Ethics reported by letter that the full report of his committee was not completed and asked that his committee either be continued or that a new committee be appointed to continue the work. It was voted to recommend the appointment of a new committee.

Messrs. Hare and Blossom were appointed as tellers to count the ballots; their report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Town Planning and Industrial Housing when modified included the following principal points, which were discussed and voted upon separately:

Voted: (1) That we believe that the government housing projects, both of the United States Housing Corporation and of the United States Shipping Board should not be arbitrarily discontinued, neither the houses nor any of the community features necessary to make them really livable.

The senate joint resolution to stop many of the Housing Corporation's projects received an adverse report by the Committe in the House, and the Housing Corporation is proceeding as planned. However, apparently the Shipping Board is seriously contemplating closing out its housing projects.

(2) That there should be established a permanent government housing and town planning bureau for research and propaganda only.

Apparently this can be most readily started by the Secretary of Labor creating a division in his office—to take over records and data of the United States Housing Corporation and presumably those of the United States Shipping Board.

(3) As one means of improvement in housing, readily obtainable, secure facilitation of housing finance. Owing to the complexity of the problem it would seem best to establish a congressional commission to report a complete scheme at a later date. Mr. Olmsted has been asked by the Senate Committee on Labor and Education to submit a bill for this. The scheme would probably include a Federal Mortgage Bank which as the Federal Land Bank does for farm loans, would pool all first mortgage loans, these to be long terms and amortizing in form, and sell bonds, thus providing a liquid form of investment. To investors these will be so superior to the present individual non-amortizing mortgages that they can be floated at a much lower rate of interest. Vast amounts of capital will thereby be released at low rates—the exact converse of the present intolerable situation.

A letter was read from Mr. F. L. Olmsted proposing the compilation of a "landscape index" listing the objects of special professional interest to landscape architects in various parts of the United States and Canada, with a brief indication of what makes each of them interesting, and explicit directions as to how to get there from the nearest important city. This matter is to be taken up with the members of the society through the office of the secretary.

The report of the auditors was submitted approving the treasurer's financial report for 1918.

**Dinner and Evening Session.** Present: Miss Marian C. Coffin, Messrs. Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Child, Cox, Cook, Dawson, Desmond, Fowler, Gallagher, Gay, Geiffert. S. Herbert Hare, Hubbard, Leavitt, Lowrie, Manning, F. L. Olmsted, Pond, Parsons, Pentecost, Vitale, Wheelwright, Whiting. Guests: Col. Henry W. Sackett, Vice-President, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; Mr. Richard Child, Government Housing Representative with the United States Housing Corporation and Emergency Fleet Corporation; Miss Rose Standish Nichols; Mr. Arthur Hill.

In the absence of President Pray, Vice-President Caparn presided.

The chairman read from the January issue of the American Magazine of Art a letter entitled "Tribute to Frederick Law Olmsted" written by President Woodrow Wilson to Mr. Olmsted upon Mr. Olmsted's retirement from the National Commission of Fine Arts. The letter testified to the splendid service Mr. Olmsted has rendered, not only as a member of the commission, but as a leading worker with the United States Housing Corporation in its war emergency housing.

Col. Henry W. Sackett was then introduced, and spoke on Soldiers' Memorial Cemeteries and the Activities of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which he is vice-president. He described the accomplishment of France in connection with the establishment of cemeteries. He said France offered both England and America land and facilities in France for the establishment of cemeteries. England declined, and has ar-

ranged for soldiers' cemeteries to be established and maintained entirely at her own expense. France has thus done her part, and England hers. America has yet to announce her policy. He urged every effort be exerted to stimulate and guide the action of the authorities in Washington. He suggested that the A. S. L. A. appoint a committee to cooperate with a committee of the American Historic and Preservation Society to forward the movement. Mr. Caparn announced that a committee on memorial cemeteries had already been appointed and that it would be instructed to co-operate with other committees in furthering this work and report at an early date.

Mr. Child spoke on War Emergency Housing and gave a comparative description of the developments, particularly of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

Mr. Olmsted asked Mr. Child to express his views as to what form the organization of the management of the government housing communities would take. Mr. Child stated that no policy has, as yet, been established. To sell the homes outright and give free play to the purchaser would be a serious mistake as it would lead to the impairment of the neighborhood and consequent damage to adjoining dwellers. He recommended a system similar to the English co-partnership plan, by which the purchaser invests in the purchase of the entire community on an easy payment plan and thus becomes a householder, but has a vital interest in the welfare and upkeep of the community. The present policy of the Fleet Corporation he stated, is to make no individual sales. Nothing can be done toward the intelligent establishment of rates until cost prices have returned to normal.

On inquiry from Mr. Vitale as to how our society could best offer its services to the government in the development of war memorial cemeteries, Col. Sackett stated that the government had received most cordial support from the Red Cross, and that funds for the work may come through the Red Cross. Senator Morgan, however, has introduced a bill appropriating money to cover cost of acquiring land in France and maintaining the cemeteries. He suggested that steps should be taken immediately through the work of committees to assist with the movement.

Mr. Vitale explained the progress that had been made in connection with the arrangements for the award of medal in Landscape Architecture. He announced that the representatives of the Architectural League agreed to awarding the medal on the same terms as the other medals of award and under rules of competition to be dictated by the A. S. L. A. He explained the character of the annual exhibition by the League.

**March 7, 1919.** Annual Boston meeting, Lombardy Inn, Boston.

Present: Miss Kimball, Messrs. Blaney, Brinckerhoff, Caldwell, Hubbard, Kellaway, J. C. Olmsted, Pray, Reynolds, Shurtleff, Underwood.

Favorable action was taken by the members present on the following matters:

Regarding the announcement in the last number of the Journal of the International Garden Club in reference to the traveling exhibit of the A. S. L. A., it was voted that the secretary should be directed to notify John Noyes, chairman of the committee to endeavor to have a similar announcement inserted in subsequent issues of the Journal.

Regarding the Landscape Index, it was voted that the secretary should be directed to request each member to send him a list of such executed projects as would be worth visiting, with necessary directions as to how to reach them.

Voted: That the secretary should be directed to obtain estimates for publishing the society membership list in "Landscape Architecture."

Voted: That in selecting a Fellow to represent the A. S. L. A., Inc., in the American Academy in Rome, it is very important to select one clearly qualified in powers of productive research.

Voted: That the Committee on Education should issue a questionnaire to obtain from all practicing members their opinions as to what qualifications students should meet to qualify for positions in their offices.

Mention was made of a bill pending in the Massachusetts Legislature restricting the use of bill-boards and it was suggested that the secretary send to Harris A. Reynolds, who is actively engaged in furthering this bill, a copy of the formulated policy of the A. S. L. A., Inc., covering "bill-boards." Messrs. Hubbard and Kellaway presented the following resolution:

Whereas, A bill to provide for the Restriction and Regulation of Advertising on Public Ways and Public Places and on Private Property Within Public View, such bill being a sub-

stitute for Senate Bill No. 227, is now before the general court of Massachusetts, for action in accordance with the Constitutional Amendment recently adopted which provides for the restriction of such advertising, and

Whereas, This bill is in harmony with the policy regarding bill-boards, which the American Society of Landscape Architects has officially pledged itself to support, be it

Resolved, Therefore, at the annual Boston meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects now assembled that this society approves of this bill and urges its passage.

**Dinner Session.** Present: Messrs. Blaney, Brinckerhoff, Caldwell, Dawson, Hubbard, Kellaway, Manning, J. C. Olmsted, Pond, Pray, Shurtleff, Stiles, Underwood. Guests: Messrs. F. A. Wilson, J. Hugh Smith, William H. Punchard.

The president announced that he was preparing a report on the proposed revision of the By-laws; among other matters included in this revision will be a proposal to eliminate the term "Junior" in classifying the members and substitute the general term "Member."

Mr. Warren H. Manning was called upon to describe his work for the Massachusetts Commission for the Employment of Discharged Soldiers. He said his interest in studying the natural resources of New England began some years ago in preparing reports for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He stated that he was now indirectly employed by the Soldiers' Land Commission in studying the agricultural resources of New England with a view of employing returning soldiers in agricultural pursuits. It has been found that the available western lands have all been taken up and that it is now necessary to reclaim the agricultural lands of the east. The eastern lands are potentially very fertile. The result of the irrigation projects of the west have not come up to expectations. Half of the state of Massachusetts is assessed at only ten dollars per acre, all of which goes to indicate that there is a very fair prospect of success in reclaiming the lands of the east. Mr. Manning said he expected to map the entire state, showing graphically the various types of soil. He showed several government geological survey maps which he would utilize in this work, and preliminary maps which he had already prepared. It is the intention of the federal government to establish colonies of 100 workers each. The colonies would be run on a co-operative basis, with state and federal aid, including long term payments for land.

Mr. Arthur Shurtleff, a member of the Boston Committee on War Memorials described his activities and the progress that had been made by his committee. He stated that he was not privileged as yet to announce any of the findings of the committee, but he described in an interesting and humorous way the many proposals that had been advanced, and some of the possibilities.

Professor Pray stated that the Belgian Committee was now employed in collecting material on civic and town planning problems from all countries. Our committee has already collected much material, but owing to postal restrictions the committee has been unable to forward it to Belgium. He stated that there is better opportunity to serve in reconstructing Belgian communities than French communities.

It was proposed by the Belgian Committee that "City Planning Progress" as published under the editorship of George B. Ford in 1916 be translated and included in the cyclopedia which the Belgian Committee is preparing. Mr. Hubbard called attention to the fact that the report of the recent work of the Housing Corporation and Shipping Board would be of greater value than the above publication. It was suggested by Professor Pray that the translation of Mr. Ford's books might properly be put before the American Institute of Architects as it more directly concerned them than the A. S. L. A. He stated, however, that the A. S. L. A. committee is the official representative of the Belgian Committee in this country. Major Pond referred to the report now being prepared by the Construction Division covering port terminal work as being particularly applicable to the purpose of the committee as it would have value or use in peace time.

It was announced by the president that as a result of the joint conference in Philadelphia on Town Planning and Housing held in January last, the following statement had been prepared:

1. Resolved, That the government housing projects, both of the United States Housing Corporation and of the United States Shipping Board should not be arbitrarily discontinued, neither the houses nor any of the community features necessary to make them really livable.

The senate joint resolution to stop many of the Housing Corporation's projects received

an adverse report by the committee in the house, and the Housing Corporation is proceeding as planned. However, apparently the Shipping Board is seriously contemplating closing out its housing projects.

2. Resolved, That there should be established a permanent government housing and town planning bureau for research and propaganda only.

Apparently this can be most readily started by the Secretary of Labor creating a division in his office—to take over records and data of the United States Housing Corporation and presumably those of the United States Shipping Board.

3. Resolved, As one means of improvement in housing, readily obtainable, secure facilitation of housing finance. Owing to the complexity of the problem it would seem best to establish a congressional commission to report a complete scheme at a later date. Mr. Olmsted has been asked by the Senate Committee on Labor and Education to submit a bill for this. The scheme would probably include a Federal Mortgage Bank, which, as the Federal Land Bank does for farm loans, would pool all first mortgage loans, these to be long term and amortizing in form, and sell bonds, thus providing a liquid form of investment. To investors these will be so superior to the present individual non-amortizing mortgages that they can be floated at a much lower rate of interest. Vast amounts of capital will thereby be released at low rates—the exact converse of the present intolerable situation.

Mr. F. A. Wilson, of Nahant, Mass., who was a guest of Mr. Dawson, and who has been active as an employer of labor in adjusting labor disputes, was asked to speak informally on the present labor situation. He referred to the activities of the Master Builders' Association of Boston, which had issued a report on the situation. Three alternatives were suggested: 1. Continue to drift. 2. Fight. 3. Endeavor to start labor and capital together.

Mr. Wilson said that the national labor leaders had been liberal in their views and activities but that local leaders were small and petty and inclined to cause trouble.

**January 6, 1920.** Twenty-first annual meeting and dinner, Architectural League, New York City.

Present: Messrs. Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Child, Clarke, Dawson, Desmond, Elwood, Fleming, Gay, Geiffert, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Leavitt, F. L. Olmsted, Pilat, Taylor, Tealdi, Vitale, Wheelwright.

The annual report of the secretary was read and accepted. This report showed a membership in the society of one hundred and eight, divided as follows: Fellows, 51, Voting Members, 33, Members, 19, Associates, 3, Honorary 2. The report also showed the following more important measures passed by mail ballot of the society during the year:

1. To approve the admission of the Provisional Pacific Coast Chapter as a regular Chapter of the A. S. L. A., Inc.

2. To approve the proposal to establish a medal for meritorious works in Landscape Architecture, Architectural League of New York.

3. To approve the amendment to the By-laws to increase the annual dues of Fellows to twenty-five dollars per year and of Juniors to ten dollars per year, this measure to apply to current year.

4. To accept the invitation to join the "Wild Gardens of Acadia."

5. To approve the adoption of the official code of standardized plant names.

7. To approve the proposal to ratify all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments which have been made or taken by the Board of Trustees of the society during the years 1917 and 1918.

9. To approve the memorandum in regard to payment of bills for nursery stock ordered by landscape architects on account of clients.

10. To approve the "statement of obligations which are normally implied by the placing, and acceptance of all orders for nursery stock in the absence of specific stipulations to some other effect."

11. To approve the statement as to "discouraging the guarantee of nursery stock" and to approve the standard form of contract.

12. Policy No. 2—The A. S. L. A., is opposed to the erection in public parks of buildings other than those required for park purposes.

13. Policy No. 3—The A. S. L. A. is opposed to the diversion of land which has once been set apart for the public recreation until an overwhelming public need for such diversion has been convincingly shown, or until it is shown that an exchange of land will unquestionably give the community more than it loses.

14. Policy No. 4—The A. S. L. A. favors local regulation and taxing of billboards and other outdoor advertising signs, more es-

pecially because they usually impair the amenity of the district in which they occur.

15. Policy No. 5—The A. S. L. A. believes that additions should be made to the number of our National and State Parks as opportunity arises, with the object of preserving examples of our most characteristic, rare and rapidly decreasing natural scenery against encroachment by economic forces.

The report of the Examining Board was read and approved, as was also the report of the Committee on Exhibitions and of the standing Committee on Professional Practice and Ethics. Mr. Taylor announced that the statement had been mailed to all members and that the committee would welcome any suggestions for its improvement. Various other committee reports were read and accepted, and the president presented one from the Standing Committee on Relations with Trades, which included (1) copy of the report of the meeting of the Joint Committee, January 24, 1919, (2) copy of the statement "Obligations Which are Normally Implied by the Placing and Acceptance of an Order," etc., (3) copy of formal agreements covering issuance of nursery stock. A discussion of the fundamental points involved in this report was asked for by the president. Mr. Dawson stated that in his opinion thirty days was too short a period after the receipt of nursery stock for the approval of nursery bills, and Mr. Lay agreed with him. Mr. Dawson thought that under no circumstances should nurserymen take up the matter of payment directly with the clients. Mr. Leavitt stated that on all orders from his office there is a printed statement that the order is made for the client and on his credit and that the order is given with the understanding that the price was the lowest that the nursery receiving the order would quote to anyone. Mr. Taylor explained that he accompanied all approved bills with a letter stating that all further business should be between the nurserymen and the client. A vote of the members present was taken which showed that twelve members felt that thirty days was too short a period to allow for paying nursery bills while eight considered it long enough. Mr. Hubbard proposed that nurserymen should notify the landscape architect when they wished to take up the matter of the bill direct with the client.

The report of the Standing Committee on Town Planning and Industrial Housing was read and the president stated that a copy of this report would be mailed to all members. Mr. Caparn, chairman of the Special Committee on Policies, proposed the following new policies to be formulated and considered, 1. Town Planning and Housing, 2. War Memorials, 3. State and City Art Commissions. It was the sense of the meeting that the above policies should be prepared for the consideration of the members. Mr. T. Glenn Phillips reported that during the past three years $600 has been subscribed by the members to defray the society debt which amounted to $500 and a rising vote of thanks was taken in appreciation of Mr. Phillips' efficient work. The treasurer's report was presented in summarized form for each year, 1912-1920. Mr. F. L. Olmsted reported orally for the Committee on Plant Nomenclature, stating that the joint committee had not met during the past year, but the sub-committee had been very busy and was planning to meet in Washington for one week in the near future. He added that the new report would include all herbacious plants, as listed in the principal nursery catalogues. The incidental expenses of this work had been met by funds contributed by the constitutent organizations, excepting the A. S. L. A.; it will be necessary to raise a substantial fund to print the report, this brought up the question of selling advertisement space to a representative list of nurserymen. A vote of those present on this question showed thirteen in favor and three opposed.

President Olmsted announced in reference to the Fellowship in Rome, that the Board of Trustees had voted to authorize the chairman of the Standing Committee on Education to recommend the extension of Mr. Lawson's term for six months. It was also voted to authorize sending a second Fellow to Rome, his term to begin October, 1920, and to enter into a formal agreement with the trustees of the Academy regarding the second Fellowship.

Mr. Taylor, chairman of the Committee on A. S. L. A. Annuary announced that he had obtained an estimate of $750 to print 100 copies of a report of 112 pages, modeled after the A. I. A. Annual.

**Dinner Session.** Present: Mrs. Farrand, Messrs. Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Child, Chamberlain, Clarke, Dawson, Desmond, Elwood, Fleming, Gay, Geiffert, Greenleaf, Hubbard, Lay, Manning, F. L. Olmsted, Pilat, Saltus, Taylor, Vitale, Wheelwright. Guests of the society: Mr. Burt L. Fenner, Mr. D. Everett Waid, Mr. Alfred D. Flinn; of members: E. Gorton Davis, F. A. Davis.

After dinner F. L. Olmsted, who presided,

announced that the evening's discussion would be devoted to the question of compulsory legal registration of landscape architects, architects and engineers. He explained a peculiar situation which confronted one of our members, practicing in Oregon, who was compelled to register legally as an architect because the state law was such as to compel anyone using the word architect in their practice to conform to the law affecting architects.

Mr. Burt L. Fenner, member of the firm of McKim, Mead and White was introduced as the first speaker. He stated that the matter of registration of architects goes back twenty years. Early laws were licensing laws such as those applied to plumbers and artisans. The laws are now based on educational qualifications. These laws lead to abuses, registered architects, for instance, giving the use of their name for a remuneration to unregistered architects. Mr. Fenner stated that he had doubts if today the majority of practicing architects believe that registration laws are desirable. State after state, however, is adopting registration laws. Architects are therefore compelled to take an active interest in the matter. Mr. D. Everett Waid, he said, who was present at the dinner, was more than any other person responsible for the present law affecting architects. The law prevents the use of the title architect except by those passing a fairly severe examination. Those in practice previous to the passage of the law were not affected. He felt that there would be no advantage to landscape architects in urging registration laws.

Mr. D. Everett Waid followed Mr. Fenner. He said his professional experience began as a licensed architect in Illinois where all practicing architects were compelled to have a state license. The first registration law was passed twenty-two years ago. The first activity of the New York Chapter of the A. I. A. was in fighting the passage of registration laws. Now we have eighteen states with such laws. New York was the eighth state to pass a registration law. He said he preferred the term "registration" to the term "licensing laws." The present law requires a college education with three years practical education for one to practice under the law without taking the prescribed examination. The right education law is an encouragement to good education.

Mr. Alfred D. Flinn, Secretary of the United Engineering Societies was next introduced. He said the work of the three professions represented is so closely allied that they cannot be clearly disassociated. Engineers have been driven to legal registration through self defense. Those less experienced than full fledged professional engineers have been most active in advocating licensing laws. The experienced men have been more active in opposing such laws. He said there is no satisfactory definition of engineering. The generally accepted opinion is that the only valid excuse for passing laws controlling the practice of a profession is protection to life, health and property. There are nine states in which laws have been passed compelling the licensing of engineers. A joint committee of six, three architects and three engineers has been appointed to meet in a few days to consider this problem.

Mr. Manning read an advertisement which he had cut from a periodical soliciting students to subscribe to a correspondence course in landscape architecture and qualify for the school's diploma, which would enable them to practice the profession. It was the consensus of opinion that regardless of the misleading effect of such an advertisement and the injustice which might result from it, it would be inexpedient for the A. S. L. A. to take active steps to combat it.

**February 17, 1920.** Annual Boston meeting, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.

Present: Miss Kimball, Messrs. Brett, Brinckerhoff, Comey, Cox, Hubbard, Kellaway, Kennard, F. L. Olmsted, Parker, Pilat, Pond, Pray, Shurtleff, Steele.

President Olmsted presented a report, which was approved by the meeting, from Mr. Child who was appointed a committee of one to investigate and report on the project, "To Create a National Park and Forest on the Confines of the District of Columbia, and Forest Areas of Prince George, Arundle, and Montgomery Counties, Maryland." This report was favorable to the project and included a resolution recommending the creation by Congress of a Regional Plan Commission. A statement on "Suggested Form of War Memorials" accompanying the report of the Committee on War Memorials, C. M. Lowrie, chairman, was presented to the meeting and it was

Voted: That this statement and the substance of Mr. Child's report be put in the hands of the Standing Committee on Publicity with the request that they take immediate

steps toward circulation of this material in the public press.

The report of the Standing Committee on Publicity, Phelps Wyman, chairman, was read by the president and the various points emphasized therein were discussed informally; the consensus of opinion in regard to the quarterly magazine, "Landscape Architecture" was that the technical character of the paper should be retained but that it would be most desirable to increase its circulation. Report of the Special Committee on Professional Registration, F. L. Olmsted, chairman, was read as well as a letter from the president of the Minnesota Chapter in regard to the legal registration of engineers, architects, and land surveyors, as affecting landscape architects. Mr. Olmsted explained that inasmuch as a constitutional basis for such registration laws is under the "police power" of the state for the safeguarding of life, health and property, there is no serious danger of permanent laws working to the disadvantage of landscape architects.

Professor Pray presented a letter announcing the formation of the Iowa Society of Landscape Architects; this was from Professor Culley, Iowa State College, and he stated that he looked forward to its becoming at some future time a chapter of the A. S. L. A. Discussion on the subject showed favorable sentiment toward this idea but it was explained that before it could be brought about those composing the Iowa Society would all have to become members of the A. S. L. A. and with at least three Fellows.

Professor Pray read a letter from Mr. A. H. Carhart, recreational engineer, Denver, Colorado, who is active in the recreational development of National Forests. This letter explained the nature of his work and called attention to the endeavors of foresters to encroach on what is essentially landscape architects' work, but for which they are not adequately trained. Professor Cox stated that the letter brought up a very important point and that the society should take some action through the National Park Service and National Forestry Service to check the encroachment of foresters on park service work. On motion of Mr. Kellaway, it was

Voted: That it is the sense of the meeting that Mr. F. L. Olmsted be delegated as special representative of the A. S. L. A. to take up this matter with the proper authorities in regard to recreational planning of national forests and national parks.

**Dinner Session.** Present: Miss Kimball, Messrs. Aldrich, Brinckerhoff, Child, Comey, Cox, Dawson, Gallagher, Hubbard, Kellaway, Olmsted, Parker, W. L. Phillips, Pilat, Pond, Pray, Shurtleff, S. C. Smith, Steele, Underwood. Guests: Professor E. H. Wilson, Mr. Edward J. Moon, Mr. Edward W. Barron, Messrs. R. W. Beal, H. Sadler, H. P. Kelsey, Theodore Borst.

Mr. Moon, president of the American Association of Nurserymen was the first speaker and described the activities of his association which was instrumental in starting the work on the report on Plant Nomenclature. He stated that a Vigilance Committee has been organized by the nurserymen and also a Bureau for Finding Nursery Stock, with headquarters at Princeton, N. J.; this bureau tabulates and keeps on file information as to the availability and costs of all types of nursery stock, which is free to all interested persons.

Mr. Barron, editor of the Garden Magazine, deplored the lack of active interest on the part of landscape architects in horticultural publications, stating that the horticultural interests in this country support fewer trade papers than any other industry comparable to the numbers engaged. In reference to the effect of the government's restriction on the importation of nursery stock, he said our best ornamental material comes to us from abroad, and that our gardens would fall off rapidly if deprived of the foreign varieties.

The next speaker, Professor E. H. Wilson, Horticultural Collector for the Arnold Arboretum, dwelt further on this topic of plant quarantine and restrictions, stating that the quarantine is wrong in principle and that plant exclusion will not prevent the importation of any disease or insect enemy which could not be prevented in other and less drastic ways. He cited as an example the Arnold Arboretum into which no plant pest has been introduced in the many years of its existence; as a solution of the difficulty he recommended the establishment of eight or ten open courts where proper inspection facilities could be installed and through which whatever plants desired might enter the country and be properly inspected before distribution throughout the country.

Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey was the last speaker and dwelt on some of the difficulties experienced by landscape architects and nurserymen. In the discussion which followed Mr. Kelsey's remarks it was pointed out by some of the members present that he apparently judged all

landscape architects by the few with whom he had come in contact and who were apparently not well informed on plants. It was also emphasized in the discussion that the field of landscape architecture covered more than garden design.

On motion of Professor Pray, it was

Voted: That it is the sense of the meeting that the Board of Trustees should refer to the Standing Committee on Relations with Trades the subject of Plant Quarantine No. 37 and all other quarantines with the request that the committee report a definite plan by which the weight of this society's influence can most effectively be brought to bear toward the repeal of unreasonably restrictive regulations.

**January 17-18, 1921.** Twenty-second annual dinner and meeting, Architectural League, New York City.

**Dinner Session.** Present: Miss Coffin, Mrs. Farrand, Mrs. Hutcheson, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Caparn, Chamberlain, Child, Clarke, Cox, Davis, Desmond, Fleming, Fowler, Greenleaf, Geiffert, Johnston, Lay, Lowrie, Monroe, F. L. Olmsted, Parker, Parsons, Pilat, Pitkin, Taylor, Tealdi, Vitale, Weinrichter and Wiseltier. Guests: Mr. Stephen Mather, Mr. William C. Gregg, Messrs. F. F. Betts, R. L. Fowler, Jr., H. Sadler.

Mr. Stephen Mather, Director of National Parks Service, Department of the Interior, was introduced by President Olmsted immediately after the dinner. He spoke of the activities of the National Park Service and the difficulties under which the Service was at present working, particularly with regard to the meagre appropriation available for the work. A great deal has been accomplished, however, and Mr. Mather spoke in very laudatory terms of the part in bringing about this accomplishment by the late Charles P. Punchard Jr., who was the official landscape architect in the Service. Mr. Mather reviewed in some detail the dangers now threatening the parks, especially Yellowstone Park, from the irrigation and power interests. He urged the desirability of more people visiting and becoming familiar with Yellowstone Park, where the scenery is superb and the wild game of many sorts is abundant. The problem of preserving the wild game is one reason why Yellowstone Lake should not be interfered with. Much damage and destruction to the natural growth of the surrounding territory would result by flooding the shores adjacent to the present lake as would be done under the Walsh bill.

Mr. Mather was followed by William C. Gregg, a manufacturer of Hackensack, N. J., who, in an unofficial capacity, made a trip through Yellowstone Park last summer and studied carefully the probable effect on the park which might result from the Idaho plan for water storage in the Falls River and Belchler River basins in the southwest part of the park. Mr. Gregg had a very interesting set of slides with which he described his trip and explained that since the war there was an increase in the market for land in the areas bordering upon the Yellowstone Park, which resulted in greater activity in forwarding irrigation schemes. He said the proposed rights to construct reservoirs in the southwest part of the park would easily increase the speculative value of private land. The southwestern corner of the park, through which he traveled, is little known to the public, as it is off the tourist's route. A large portion of this is shown incorrectly on government maps, as swamp land. He explained that on the contrary during the tourist season it is beautiful meadow land, surrounded by fine scenery and containing much game. Mr. Gregg pointed out that the urge toward encroachment appears to be largely due not only to land speculators (who are also in part farmers) but also to waterpower interests utilizing the water of the Snake River.

Mr. Olmsted, on behalf of the members present, expressed appreciation and thanks to the speakers. He then called on Mr. Vitale, who explained the recent organization in New York of an Atelier in Landscape Architecture under the auspices of the American Academy in Rome. Mr. Vitale explained that it was the purpose, at the outset, to organize a group of about ten men, preferably graduates of professional schools and with some experience. Practical problems within reach from New York City, would be submitted to the students for study; and the method in solving these problems would be for them first, to prepare a preliminary study with written reports; second, to prepare sketches in perspective, showing proposed solutions of the more important and difficult portions of the problem; and third, to work out constructive details.

**Business Session.** Twenty-second annual meeting, Architectural League, New York City. Present: Miss Coffin, Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Brinley, Caparn, Child, Clarke, Davis, Desmond, Fleming, Fowler, Geiffert, Green-

leaf, Lowrie, F. L. Olmsted, Parker, Pilat, Pitkin, Taylor, Tealdi, Vitale, Weinrichter, Wiseltier.

Annual reports of the secretary and treasurer and the report of the auditors were submitted, accepted and ordered mailed to the members. The treasurer's report showed that the society's accounts are in a satisfactory condition.

President Olmsted submitted to the meeting a summary of the various committee reports for discussion so far as time permitted, these reports have been studied, discussed and accepted by the Board of Trustees during their session preceding the annual meeting. Report of the Examining Board, James L. Greenleaf, chairman, emphasized the necessity for the proposer of a new member to familiarize himself with the full requirements for membership before making the proposal. Application blanks will be sent only to members of the society, and the proposer and seconder of a new member will be made responsible for the adequacy of the statements contained in the proposal. The Examining Board has been considerably handicapped in its work by the difficulty encountered in obtaining necessary information from the members relative to the candidate and his work.

The report of the Committee on Relations with Trades, James F. Dawson, chairman, embodied certain proposed changes affecting the former "Statement of Obligations," etc., forwarded to the members for a mail ballot vote of approval, and also a resolution in regard to Federal Plant Quarantine. Mr. Vitale, former chairman of this committee, pointed out that in the earlier negotiations with the nurserymen, relative to this matter, it was shown that of the nursery business as a whole, about ten per cent. comes to the nurseryman from the landscape architect, ninety per cent. from other sources. There is a feeling among the nurserymen that after their bills have been approved by the landscape architect they should be allowed to get in touch with the client and collect the bill direct. Mr. Greenleaf asked if, when a landscape architect sends his approval of a nursery bill, the nurseryman should be notified. The answer was yes, and it is so provided in the "Statement of Obligations," etc. agreed upon with the nurserymen.

The report of the Committee on Professional Registration, F. L. Olmsted, chairman, explained that there is a rather wide-spread nervousness as to the effect on landscape architects of state registration of engineers and architects now pending in many states. The committee felt, however, that the previous stand of the A. S. L. A. against state registration for landscape architects should be adhered to. The president stated that a landscape architect who is really a competent architect, in the ordinary sense of the term, might of course register properly as an architect; but that a landscape architect who is not also a good designer of buildings ought not to register as an architect unless we want to break down all distinction between the two professions; and that it is certainly undesirable to confine the legal practice of landscape architecture to those who can secure registration as "architects" from a board of architectural examiners; that if a joint board of examiners were appointed by the state, there would be almost a certainty of the other professions predominating in the personnel of the board and thus work injury to the profession. Moreover, even if the qualifications of landscape architects for registration were to be determined by the landscape architect members of the joint board or by a separate Board of Landscape Architects, there are not enough competent landscape architects available in most states to make such a method workable. He also stated that the ordinary practice of landscape architecture does not involve sufficient danger to life, health or property to justify the regulation of the profession under the police power of the state.

Report of the Committee on Publicity, Phelps Wyman, chairman, was read by the president. The report dwelt at length on the question of advertising in magazines. The general opinion of those present seemed to be that group advertising as outlined in the report of the committee would not be worth attempting.

Chapter reports were presented by the president in summary, and certain passages of the report of the Pacific Coast Chapter were read in full.

Report of the Committee to Co-operate with the Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique, Stephen Child, chairman, was read. Reference was made to the very interesting and very long report of this committee giving an account of the chairman's work and observations during his mission to Belgium, undertaken at his own expense during the summer of 1920 to collaborate with those engaged in reconstruction and especially in town planning in Belgium. Time did not permit submission of the full report.

National Botanic Garden and Arboretum: A resolution approved by the Board of Trustees

recommending the creation of such an institution in the District of Columbia was read by President Olmsted who explained that this resolution would be submitted to the members for mail ballot vote of approval.

The report of the Committee on Exhibitions, Fletcher Steele, chairman, explained that the American Federation of Arts had agreed to arrange a circuit for the exhibition now in preparation, the Federation taking over the exhibition after it had first been shown in Boston during exhibition in New York during the month of April. The Federation has arranged for exhibitions in Washington, D. C., in May, and in Dayton, Ohio, in June or July. The president explained that an effort would be made to make available for the professional schools in landscape architecture the various plans and data submitted by successful candidates for admission to the A. S. L. A. in the hands of the Examining Board.

Committee on Year Book, chairman, Stephen Child: President Olmsted outlined the tentative plans for the publication of a year book for the A. S. L. A., explaining that it was the purpose to include all data of current interest in an annual publication. He asked for expressions of opinion. Mr. Caparn felt that it would be a mistake to sell it to members as suggested by the committee. It should as proposed by the trustees, be distributed free of charge or not printed at all. Comments were expressed relative to advertising matter in this publication. Consensus of opinion seemed to be in opposition to such advertising.

Regional Plan for Vicinity of Washington, D. C., was referred to by President Olmsted. He explained that Mr. Child's able report covering this project had been submitted and read at the Boston meeting of the society in 1920 and that the resolution favoring this project had been withheld pending certain revisions which, Mr. Child agreed, had become evidently necessary.

With regard to the Committee on Policies, Mr. Caparn, chairman, Mr. Olmsted explained that the revision of the A. S. L. A. policies and formulation of new ones had not yet been completed but were well on the way.

The Committee on Professional Practice and Ethics, A. D. Taylor, chairman, is engaged in compiling a revised "Official Statement of Professional Practice," which will be submitted for action at the next Boston meeting; and a more extended confidential circular for the information of members which will be sent out later in the year.

**March 8, 1921.** Boston annual meeting, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.

Present: Messrs. Aldrich, Beal, Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Child, Comey, DeForest, Hubbard, Kellaway, F. L. Olmsted, Pond, Parker, Pray, Reynolds, S. C. Smith and Steele.

President Olmsted explained a questionnaire recently received from Mr. C. J. Galpin, Economist in Charge, Rural Life Studies of the United States Department of Agriculture for information as to the location and character of completed works in country planning. A request will be made for sufficient copies of this questionnaire to provide each member with two, one to be returned to the above government bureau and the other to be sent to the Committee on Landscape Index, F. L. Olmsted, chairman.

The president also explained recent activities in regard to Professional Registration and called attention to the recent report of the Committee on Professional Registration which had been sent to the members of the A. S. L. A. He read a supplementary statement in the form of a letter addressed to Professor Emil Lorch of the University of Michigan which the committee proposed to send to the members.

Mr. Olmsted announced that the trustees, at their recent session had finally approved the revision of the Statement of Professional Practice and Ethics and explained some of the changes made, and that the proof sheets of the revised statement would be forwarded to the members for final adoption by mail ballot.

Professor Pray was called upon to read the minute on the "Life and Service of Charles P. Punchard" which he had recently prepared.

Mr. Olmsted explained recent activities regarding opposition to "National Park Encroachment." These efforts had been successful in heading off the Smith bill and the Walsh bill which if passed would have permitted encroachment in Yellowstone Park. The Smith bill will come up again in a new form at the next session of Congress and provide for a scheme to withdraw from the Yellowstone Park a large area in the southwest corner of the park and add an area many times greater in the Teton mountain section. Mr. Reynolds urged constant activity on the part of the members against park encroachment and recommended the appointment of a committee to report on the proposed new boundary lines of the National Parks. He stated that the feeling between the National Park Service and

the Forest Service is such that they will not get together on any large construction work. Mr. Olmsted pointed out that much will depend upon the attitude of the new administration as to what steps it would be advisable to take and suggested postponing any definite action until this becomes known.

Reference was made by the president to the report of the Committee on a Regional Plan for Certain Areas Related to the District of Columbia and to Baltimore, Stephen Child, chairman. The project has been carefully studied and has extensive approval, but has not as yet been formally presented to Congress. The trustees have approved the following resolution which will be submitted to the members for vote of approval. (See page 67.)

**Dinner Session.** St. Botolph Club, Boston. Present: Miss Kimball, Messrs. Aldrich, Beal, Blossom, Brinckerhoff, Caldwell, Child, Comey, Dawson, DeForest, Gallagher, Hubbard, Kellaway, Marquis, Nolen, Olmsted, Parker, Pond, Pray, Reynolds, Smith, Steele, Shurtleff, Whiting.

A very interesting series of illustrated talks was given by the following members showing the solution of unusual landscape problems for which they had been responsible:

Mr. Fletcher Steele, on the Ethan Allen Place at North Andover, Massachusetts.

Mr. Whiting, on the William A. Rogers Place at Kennebunkport, Maine.

Mr. Shurtleff, on City Planning problems including: A Playground on Morton Street, Boston; Redesign of the Greeting in Franklin Park, Boston; The Development of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mr. DeForest, on the Olmsted Place at Ludlow, Pennsylvania, and on Color in Gardens, shown by lumiere lantern slides.

Mr. Percival Gallagher, on the George F. Baker Place, Locust Valley, Long Island.

Mr. Hubbard, on the Emery Place at Newport, Rhode Island, illustrating a rock and water garden.

# OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

## THE PRACTICE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

### SCOPE AND VALUE

I. Landscape Architecture is the art of fitting land for human use and enjoyment.

II. The Landscape Architect designs and advises regarding the arrangement, and directs the development, of land and the objects upon it in connection with private grounds and gardens, institutions, public parks, playgrounds and squares, cemeteries, streets and parkways, residential communities, and problems of city and regional planning.

III. A Landscape Architect in good professional standing has artistic ability and thorough technical training to deal with the problems which he undertakes. His remuneration is an openly stated compensation received directly from his client for services rendered, and not a hidden or speculative profit on materials supplied or labor employed.

IV. To the extent agreed upon with his client, he gives oral and written advice, prepares or directs surveys, develops general designs, working drawings (such as general construction plans, grading and drainage plans, planting plans, and incidental architectural and engineering details), and specifications; supervises the execution of his plans; and co-operates with experts in other fields, including architecture, civil and sanitary engineering, and forestry. He should be consulted as soon as the proposed development is under consideration.

V. He acts, to a reasonable extent and as authorized, as his client's agent in selecting and ordering materials and in issuing instructions for the execution of work by contractors or others; and he acts in a judicial capacity with respect to the relations between his client and material-men, contractors, or laborers, with whom on his advice the client has entered into business relations.

VI. In accepting employment he undertakes an obligation to protect his client's legitimate interests to the best of his ability in the matters confided to him. He is not pecuniarily responsible for the quality or quantity of the results obtained under his direction, especially for the failure of plants to grow or to be delivered promptly. His right to compensation for services, rendered in good faith and with due diligence in accordance with a proper authorization, is not dependent upon his client's satisfaction with these services.

VII. The benefits derived from the services of a competent Landscape Architect are normally a more perfect utilization of ground space resulting in a greater convenience of use and a higher degree of beauty, the saving of much trouble and annoyance to the owner, and often an actual saving in cost, both of development and of subsequent maintenance.

## METHODS OF PRACTICE

VIII. A visit to the grounds and a consultation is ordinarily the first step, to become thoroughly familiar with the client's wishes and with the nature of the problem. This visit binds neither party to any further dealings. Sometimes verbal instructions on the ground, in the course of a visit, with or without a written report or sketches, will meet the needs of the client.

IX. The usual procedure if further services are desired from the Landscape Architect, is as follows:

*a.* The making of surveys either by the Landscape Architect or in accordance with his instructions.

*b.* The making of preliminary studies as a basis for discussion of the problem with the client.

*c.* The preparation of a general plan based on the revised preliminary studies (a written report frequently accompanying this general plan to explain further any intent of the design that might not be clearly illustrated by the plan itself).

*d.* The development of working drawings (with specifications) such as grading and drainage plans, large scale construction plans, detailed planting plans, and garden details.

*e.* The obtaining of bids, and negotiations with contractors preceding the letting of contracts; or, in the case of day labor, the making of the necessary arrangements for executing the work; and the selection and ordering of plants.

*f.* The general direction and supervision of the work by the Landscape Architect or his assistants during its execution.

X. The employment of a Landscape Architect conveys no authority to him to proceed beyond those stages of the work clearly covered by the terms of his employment; and the client has a right to terminate his services at any time on payment for services rendered and expenses properly incurred to date, unless there is a definite contract to the contrary. The plans and specifications prepared by a Landscape Architect are "instruments of service," and remain his property unless by special agreement in exceptional cases. Because of the extraordinary difficulty of securing satisfactory results in the execution of landscape plans without their designer's supervision to aid in their interpretation, it is contrary to the best practice for Landscape Architects to furnish plans for execution by others, divorced from supervision by themselves.

XI. In cases where growing plants are essential elements in the design the work of the Landscape Architect normally requires several years for its successful development, and the quality of the result is largely dependent on the skill with which the maintenance is supervised during this period. It is therefore important, especially in the larger problems, that he be retained in an advisory capacity for a period of one or more years after the completion of the initial work.

## METHODS OF PROFESSIONAL CHARGE

XII. The value of the Landscape Architect's services and the amount of his charges vary with the experience and reputation of the practitioner and also with the character of the work upon which he is employed.

XIII. The American Society of Landscape Architects approves the following methods of charge as adapted to different types of work, and to the wishes of different clients:

*a. A fixed sum for stated service.*

*1. A lump sum fee, including all expenses.*

*2. A fee plus expenses.*

*b. Per diem charges* for the time of the Landscape Architect and of his assistants for visits and consultations or for supervision of work.

*c. A per acre charge,* covering total professional services, for development of large country estates, real estate subdivisions, parks and institutional properties, but excluding smaller suburban home grounds and gardens.

*d. A percentage charge on the "total cost"** of the work executed, and varying with the amount of work to be executed within a definite period.

*e. An annual retaining fee or salary* for professional services rendered to municipal and other corporations; and in general for the continuing advisory services which are often essential to the wise maintenance and gradual development of landscape work following its initial execution.

XIV. In any of the foregoing methods except "a lump sum fee" expenses are usually rendered as additional charges. Such chargeable expenses may be defined by individual agreements. They normally include some or all of the following items: traveling and living expenses of the Landscape Architect and of his assistants while away from the office; long distance telephone calls, telegrams, express charges, prints and photographs; fees for services of specialists when required and authorized by the client; other special disbursements authorized by the client; and under methods *a-2, c* and *e* a charge for time of assistants while engaged on work authorized by the client. When the work of more than one client is visited on any one trip, traveling and living expenses are proportioned among the works visited.

XV. In case of the abandonment or suspension of the work, payment is due the Landscape Architect in proportion to the services performed.

XVI. Payments to the Landscape Architect are due according to bills rendered either at monthly intervals or at stages of the work when it is practicable to determine charges for professional services and expenses to date as the work progresses.

*The "total cost" of the work is to be interpreted as the cost of all labor and materials necessary to complete the work, plus all transportation charges, plus contractors' profits and expenses, as such cost would be if all materials were purchased new and all labor fully paid for at market prices current when these were ordered.

# ADOPTED POLICIES WITH COMMENTARIES

## BUILDINGS IN PUBLIC PARKS

The A. S. L. A. is opposed to the erection in Public Parks of buildings other than those required for park purposes.

## DIVERSION OF PARK LAND

The A. S. L. A. is opposed to the diversion of land which has once been set apart for public recreation until an overwhelming public need for such diversion has been convincingly shown, or unless it is shown that an exchange of land will unquestionably give the community more than it loses.

### COMMENTARY ON ABOVE TWO POLICIES

It is unfortunate that the more useful park lands become, for park purposes, the more desirable they become for many others, especially those of building. The result is that attacks are continually being made on the integrity of parks by people with real estate schemes, proposals for public and semi-public buildings or institutions, or by people with axes to grind at the expense of the community, and who cannot see that a piece of public ground is doing any work unless it has a building or a street on it. The determination and persistence of those who would despoil is greater than that of most of the park defenders, and the latter are mostly ill-provided with arguments or energy to defend the parks; and as the best uses of parks, those of solace, recreation and the effect on the mind of park scenery, though of as really practical value as any uses to which land may be put, are difficult to state, it becomes hard to overpower the pleas of the so-called practical man who can demonstrate the soundness of his scheme from his point of view by facts, figures and perhaps balance sheets. Furthermore, the American public is generally very hazy in its ideas about the inviolability of park lands, and does not see the great danger in small encroachments which form precedents for others, and become continually more difficult to resist. The number or energy of attacks on park lands is an index of the value of them to the people, and should be an index of the determination of the people to resist them. The open spaces of a community are, in their way, as precious to it as its covered ones; and they will never be secure until the people have been educated to consider a public park as inviolable as a public building.

## BILLBOARDS

The A. S. L. A. favors reasonable and appropriate local regulations by legally constituted authority for the control of advertising signs and of other private enterprises likely to impair, through offense to the sense of sight, the esthetic or economic value of public or private property in the district in which they occur.

### COMMENTARY

Nearly all people endeavor according to their lights to protect their homes against ugliness within. In proportion as the community is more numerous than a household it is important to protect it, as far as possible, against ugliness without, in its streets and public places. We are now, to a

greater or less extent, protected against things that offend all the sense excepting that of sight alone; yet this is in many respects, more important than the others, for ugliness is an offense against the mind, and has a subtle, but very important, effect on popular education and happiness. Billboards are made in no sense for public, but entirely for private gain, are thrust upon the view of as large a part of the public as possible, and are perhaps less necessary, less justifiable and more easily mitigated or suppressed altogether than any of the things that disfigure our open spaces. As time goes on it will become clear that private persons have no right to inflict what they please on the vision of the community, nor to expect the community to endure it. As billboards are made to exploit the public it is no more than just that at least they should be taxed for public advantage and that their appearance should be regulated by public officials.

**Existing Legislation.** In Pennsylvania the Acts of June 8, 1881, and March 10, 1903, forbid under penalty of fine or imprisonment the placing of advertising signs on State property or on private property without the owner's consent.

In Milwaukee an ordinance exists regulating billboards on grounds of safety from fire and falling, and forbidding advertisements on public streets or structures.

Ordinances regulating billboards have been sustained in Texas and Missouri.

Under a decision in the case of Commonwealth vs. Boston Advertising Co. 188 Mass. 348, billboards could not be restricted on grounds of unsightliness.

**Billboard Regulation Abroad.** Outdoor advertising is regulated and taxed in Germany, France and Buenos Aires, and taxed in Rio de Janeiro.

**Control of Billboards.** Billboards can be controlled by existing legislation principally on grounds of trespass and danger from fire or falling, also of advertising alcoholic drinks or inciting to vice and crime. But the only way of reaching the real causes of their unpopularity will be through constitutional amendments enabling them to be regulated under the police power on the ground of injury to amenity or pleasing quality, comfort and livableness of a place and consequently to its real estate values.

## NATIONAL PARKS

The A. S. L. A. believes that additions should be made to the number of our National and State Parks in order that examples of our most characteristic and rapidly decreasing natural scenery may be preserved against encroachment by economic forces.

## PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA FALLS

The A. S. L. A. is opposed to diversions of water from the Falls for power or other purposes beyond those permitted under the Burton Act which expired March 4, 1913. We urge the permanent public control of the diversion of water from the Falls.

### COMMENTARY

Niagara Falls, one of the most beautiful, thrilling, impressive and popular of all natural spectacles, has the additional distinction of being unique. Mountains, lakes, rivers, oceans, and other wonders of nature are multiplied on the earth's surface, but there is only one such cataract accessible to most of mankind. It is not a private, nor even a State possession; it is actually con-

trolled by two nations, neither of which can injure it without violating the rights of the other, and who should look on it, not as their private property but as held in trust for the benefit of the world. Its vast and easily convertible water power has tempted many private interests to exploit it on the plea that so much power is going to waste, on the assumption that any force that does not turn wheels and produce dividends is lost. They would thus deprive the world of one of its rarest possessions for the commercial gain of a few.

The depletion of Niagara would greatly endanger the enormous commerce of Lake Erie and the Detroit River. The lowering of these waters one inch means the loss to their freighters, which load to the limits of existing depths, of about $10,000,000 annually. These existing depths in the harbors and waterways have only been attained by dredging at great expense by the Federal Government. Thus, for enriching of those few rich who would destroy Niagara, the world must contribute its marvelous spectacle, the shipping interests of the Lakes a huge revenue, and the Federal Government its great outlays in harbor construction.

The plea is made that if New York State does not use the power, Canada will, thus diverting industries from ourselves to a rival. But Canada is able to use less than one-third of the power she produces from the Falls, the rest being exported to the United States. The exportation can be limited by the President under the Treaty with Canada, and the situation thus controlled.

The United States would not feel the gain of using Niagara power any more than she feels the loss of leaving it to do Nature's work, and she should guard it as a private person might a rare painting or statue, as a thing too rare to be replaced, too precious to be injured, and too necessary to be dispensed with.

## NATIONAL FORESTS

The A. S. L. A. believes that the number and, in some cases, the extent of our National Forests should be increased by the reservation of areas suited to National Forests, for at least the next generation, (and particularly where they protect the water supply), and not suited to other uses; and approves the policy of the Forest Service in recognizing the dominant scenic or recreational value of certain areas in National Forests which, because of their location or character, cannot better be created National Parks, without at this time expressing any opinion as to the proper administrative control of such areas.

### COMMENTARY

It is hardly necessary to enlarge on the economic value of forests in these days of rapidly waning timber supply, or on the obvious fact that no one but the Government can go into the business on a large scale of raising crops that take one or more generations to mature. It is less generally understood that the forests exercise an important influence on climate and soil fertility by causing a more even distribution of rainfall, and by absorption of water in the forest floor, mitigating and perhaps at times preventing floods and freshets which wash the most fertile parts of the soil into the streams.

It will thus be clear that, as privately owned forests become exhausted, not only must the country depend for its future supply of home grown timber to a great extent on the National Forests, but that the fertility and

scenery of the agricultural and other lands outside of the forests will, as time goes on, be affected by them.

National Forests will become increasingly useful for the preservation of wild animals and fish and of our native flora, in the conservation of water for power and irrigation, as health and pleasure resorts and, as affording within proper regulations, free firewood and other timber for nearby farmers.

## NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

The A. S. L. A. endorses the proposal for a system of National Highways connecting our great cities, national parks, national monuments and national forests and other features of conspicuous interest, whether the works of nature or man.

## RESTORATION OF NATURAL FERTILITY

The A. S. L. A. views with alarm the vast destruction of the natural fertility of our soils in many parts of the country and it favors the adoption of a permanent national policy of encouraging the general practise of such methods as may be found practicable and effective in preserving and restoring the natural fertility of the soil.

## TIMELY ACQUISITION OF PARK LANDS

The A. S. L. A. considers it a principle of sound civic policy that all growing towns should choose and limit improvements upon, and, when possible, acquire lands suited to the probable park needs of the future, in order that, when such needs become imperative, the cost may not be exorbitant or even prohibitive. The A. S. L. A. believes that the governmental bodies, federal, state and civic, should encourage the general adoption of such a policy.

### COMMENTARY

It is not an exaggeration to say that there is no city of importance that is not compelled to forego park areas which it would acquire but for the prohibitive cost due largely to the "unearned increment," as well as to private improvement. If such cities had been properly laid out in the beginning, the park areas would have been different and more advantageously distributed even though the total park area might not have been greater, and much land now built upon would have been made into parks.

Examples both of the economy of forehandedness and the extravagance of the lack of it in acquiring park lands would make good illustrative material for this policy.

## STATE ART COMMISSIONS

The A. S. L. A. considers that in every state and city there should be an Art Commission whose approval is necessary to the design and execution of any permanent structure of any kind, whether architecture or sculpture, or of any park or public ground on, or extending on any state or city owned property; also to the removal or relocation of any state or city owned work of art; and that no publicly owned building, monument or park should be executed without the approval of an art commission legally qualified either by the state or by a municipality.

### COMMENTARY

There is no surer index of the mentality of a community than the public buildings or monuments which it erects. A country like this with so many public needs to fulfill, so much history in the past and so much more in the future to celebrate will create an incalculable number of buildings for utilitarian needs and monuments

for ideal ones. Every one of these ought to be a work of art, unless it is to be a slur on the neighborhood where it stands.

In a new country like this, with ideas of art so unsettled, with great numbers of people of small taste and education continually attaining to positions of wealth or influence, with the purely commercial spirit so rife among those who control and those who construct public works, there is inevitably a large proportion of public work executed in style and design unworthy of an enlightened people. All these considerations point to the control of the design of public structures by a centralized and competent art authority.

No building can be said to be the exclusive property of the community that puts it up and pays for it; for it is very often seen by a far greater number than those who live in its neighborhood, and contributes its inevitable share to the art product of the entire country. It affects the minds and helps to mould the taste, not only of its nominal owners, but of every passer-by, no matter whence he comes. Every traveler can see it, and even those who paid for it can do no more, excepting that they may see it oftener. It is a gift presented unasked by the locality to the nation.

Most large communities and many small ones have art commissions which probably accomplish much good on the whole. But great numbers of public buildings and monuments are put up under no responsible art supervision, and these, as well as all structures and parks on State property, should be subject to the veto of the State Art Commission, which should be made up of the best qualified professional and lay talent obtainable.

It would be for the common advantage if found to be practicable that works which pass through the hands of local art commissions should also be subject to the approval of the State Art Commission.

## HOUSING

The A. S. L. A. holds that good housing conditions are the right of all who contribute the labor of their hands or brain to the common cause, and are essential to the national safety and prosperity, that amenity and convenience of living conditions without as well as within the home are necessary to contentment and happiness, and that the encouragement of such conditions by the dissemination of information to all desiring it is a proper governmental function.

### COMMENTARY

The question of model housing for workers has passed well out of the range of mere idealism. A model community is valued now, not merely because it is good to look at, but because it is a good place, and often the only place to raise good citizens.

During the recent war it was found to be impossible to keep great numbers of workers on their jobs because of the scarcity of decent living conditions, and this not only retarded the work of the war in quantity and quality, but was a source of enormous expense. To remedy this evil the Housing Bureau was created, but, unfortunately, suspended just as its work was beginning to be effective. But the accomplishments of this and other Government Departments prove what can be done by intelligent and sympathetic planning, even under the abnormal conditions of war time.

All those who have had to do with labor of any kind are now learning that to be really dependable and efficient, it must be contented. A man cannot be

contented and self-respecting if he and his family have to live in squalid and unsanitary hovels. It is not reasonable to expect him to have the qualities of a good citizen if his surroundings are such as no owner of a valuable animal would tolerate.

In the past, great numbers of workers have submitted to live in wretchedness because of the scantiness of their earnings and the fierceness of competition; but this is the class that forever seethes with discontent, that produces so many enemies of organized society, that fills our jails and costs us so much for reformatories and police forces. Americanism cannot be born and nurtured in squalor and misery, and patriotism and other civic virtues are the reaction of benefits, not of humiliations. A man will be grateful to a community for the advantages he has received, not for the privations he and his have endured.

## CITY PLANNING

The A. S. L. A. urges on all citizens, whether active in municipal affairs or not, the importance of proper planning in the creation of new systems of streets and other open spaces and in addition to existing ones. The future convenience and efficiency of village or city for business, recreation or residence, as well as its possibilities of beauty are in proportion to the forethought expended on its plan.

### COMMENTARY

As the whole is greater than its parts, so the planning of a city is of greater importance than the planning of its units. On the disposition of its streets and other open spaces depend, not merely the traffic conditions, the convenience and economy of time and effort of all who travel on wheels or on foot, the facilities both for business and pleasure, but the location of every building put up in the future, with its relation to all the other buildings. In fact, the working of the city as a vast machine for business and recreation depend on the forethought with which it was originally laid out.

It does not require a trained observer to see that in many of our cities the time and energy of men and machinery are wasted in incalculable quantities in travel by indirect routes, up and down steep grades or on congested streets; that a bad distribution of streets produces as a corollary a bad distribution of buildings, producing congestion in one place, and unoccupied or badly occupied land in another, inflated values in one locality and unduly low ones in another; in one part abnormal activity, in another abnormal stagnation.

It is a matter of almost universal experience that, at least in our larger cities, the lack of proper planning in the beginning has resulted in many evils now apparently past correction, which are only endured because the cost of correcting them seems too great to be borne; and that tedious and costly processes of rectifying some of the mistakes of the past are going on in many places which could have been avoided by a few strokes of a pen impelled by the right kind of reasoning when the city existed only on paper.

For the lack of such forethought, innumerable towns and cities have street systems arranged with economy of nothing excepting the thought given to their design. In construction, maintenance and expenditure of time and energy by the traffic on them they are endlessly lavish. Parks and other open spaces are too few, too small and ill-distributed; and the city structure is so monotonous and un-

imaginative that the proper display and grouping of fine buildings is difficult or impossible.

A village or city should be designed, not with regard to conventional notions of planning, but to fit the topography and other basic conditions. The plan should grow out of the site, not be arbitrarily imposed on it. A city that is well planned for the practical uses of business and living will be the easiest to beautify.

The planning of the street structure, the arteries of the city's life has, in the past, been left in perfunctory hands because they were able to wield a T square and ruling pen; seldom does a town show that its planners realized that the responsibility for its future depended, in no small measure, on them.

City Planning is logically the precursor, not the successor of community building. It has arrived last in the field of building design, although it should have been the first. Now that it is here, let not a young country like the United States, with so many and gigantic building enterprises before it, make the mistake of ignoring this belated visitor, without whose help our national household can never be set in order.

## MEMORIALS IN PUBLIC PLACES

In defense of the rights of the community in its public places the A. S. L. A. urges the greatest care by all concerned in the selection of both design and site of public memorials, whether buildings, sculpture, or of any other kind. It urges that it should always be borne in mind that the effect of a memorial may be greatly enhanced or injured by its setting or surroundings. That no memorial design should be decided on until ample time has been given to its consideration, and that the choice of both site and design should, whenever possible, be subject to the approval of an art commission legally qualified.

# RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SOCIETY

## 1909—1922

January 28, 1913.

Whereas, The provision of the Sundry Civil Bill repealing the Tarsney Act will result in putting the design and construction of buildings to be erected by the Federal Government in the hands of salaried officials of probably inferior architectural attainment and, therefore, unlikely to produce buildings of a high order of merit, and

Whereas, In consequence, the provision above referred to will be highly detrimental to the character of architectural work to be undertaken by the Federal Government at public expense, and

Whereas, A public building should not only be a work of art, but is necessarily the most conspicious kind of work of art, and in many places the only work of art within reach, and will, therefore have a continual and far reaching effect on the taste and education of the people; and it is, therefore, of the highest importance that public buildings should be designed by the best skill available, this being only possible by the employment of those, who wherever they may be found, are best qualified for the work, and

Whereas, Buildings planned under the sole control of a Government Department are likely to have the character of routine work, and to be of small or even detrimental value as works of art, and

Whereas, While the landscape architects are not as a rule primarily concerned in the design and construction of buildings, the settings or surroundings which should form a unit with the building, come under their charge, and they realize that it is impossible to produce a satisfactory work of which the most conspicuous part is of inferior design.

Resolved, That the Society of Landscape Architects hereby expresses its profound regret that this action has been taken in the name of an economy which experience has shown to be false; and that it wishes to express its earnest hope that a new law may soon be passed, in which the provision of the Tarsney Act may be re-enacted and in some respects bettered.

February 14, 1916.

Whereas, The need has long been felt not only for more adequate protection of the surpassing beauty of those primeval landscapes which the National Parks have been created to perpetuate, but also for rendering this landscape beauty more readily enjoyable through construction in these parks of certain necessary roads and buildings for the accommodation of visitors in a way to bring the minimum of injury to these primeval landscapes;

Whereas, The meeting of this two-fold need can only be expected to come from, on the one hand, the creation of a special Government Service charged with the sole responsibility for the care and maintenance and, so far as need be, the development, of these areas for their primary recreative purpose, and, on the other hand, from the securing by such Government Service, when created, of the most expert professional counsel to advise as to the actual treatment of these areas, including their planning and the design of all necessary constructions within them;

Whereas, The Secretary of the Interior has now appointed in responsible charge of these National Parks, Stephen Tyng Mather, and as General Superintendent of the National Parks, under him and in direct responsible relation to these Park areas, Robert Bradford Marshall, both public servants of the highest character and standing, and, in the judgment of this Society, particularly qualified to be in administrative charge of these areas, and it is understood that they do not intend to accept or adopt any comprehensive plans for these areas, or designs for constructions which such plans may provide for, without first securing the approval of qualified experts advisory, and an

earnest desire for the co-operation of this Society has been expressed; and

Whereas, A Bill (H. R. 8668) has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Kent of California and has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, being a Bill to Establish a National Park Service, and drawn by members of the American Civic Association in Conference with representatives of the American Society of Landscape Architects; be it, and it hereby is,

Resolved, First: That the American Society of Landscape Architects declares its confidence in the present provisional administration of the National Parks;

Second: That the American Society of Landscape Architects endorses the Bill (H. R. 8668), entitled a Bill to Establish a National Park Service and pledges its utmost efforts, in co-operation with the American Civic Association, to secure its passage;

Third: That the American Society of Landscape Architects pledges itself, and invites its individual members, to co-operate in every way possible, and consistent with the recognized ethics of the profession, with the present provisional National Park Service, and with the National Park Service sought to be established under the aforesaid Bill.

February 14, 1916.

Whereas, It is proposed to erect a Government power plant of large proportions on the bank of the Potomac in the City of Washington with four smoke chimneys, each about two hundred feet in height, and in a location where they will be seen conspicuously from the Capitol, the new Lincoln Monument, and the new East Potomac Park, and in relation with the Washington Monument; and

Whereas, Such a structure in this location will seriously interfere with the proper development of the great plan for the City of Washington originated by the French engineer L'Enfant, and recommended by the Park Committee of the District of Columbia and the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, which plan in the judgment of the Society should be scrupulously adhered to; be it and it hereby is,

Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects is emphatically opposed to the erection of the proposed power plant in Washington on the bank of the Potomac, or in any other place where it will conspicuously mar the development of the Plan for Washington, and to any other such interference with the full realization of that plan.

March 14, 1916.

Whereas, A Committee, known as the Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique, has been formed at the Hague, under the patronage of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Belgian Government, for the purpose of collecting from all parts of the world, and carefully organizing for convenient reference and immediate use at the close of the War or upon the earlier recovery of Belgian territory, all possible data—careful formulations of principles and clear records of illuminating facts of experience—which when placed in the hands of those who at that time may be responsible for and control the rebuilding of Belgian cities partially or wholly destroyed, will help to assure this rebuilding shall not from lack of available information, be along the lines of inefficiency and ugliness so usual and so difficult to avoid at such times of feverishly rapid rebuilding, particularly of the homes of the masses of the population, but be along the lines in this case of utmost possible efficiency, economy, and beauty, worthy of Belgium's noble traditions of efficiency and beauty in city-building, and of the recent and continued brave struggle of her people; and

Whereas, Through a personal communication from M. Louis van der Swaelman, distinguished Landscape Architect of Brussels, and official City Planning advisor to Greater Brussels, representing this committee, to Professor James Sturgis Pray, President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, the professional aid of the American Society of Landscape Architects is earnestly solicited in the compiling and organizing of the said information in this great task of professional "preparedness," and in any other possible ways within the said Society's professional field: be it, and it hereby is,

Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects pledges its utmost possible aid to the Committee known as the Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique in its self-imposed task of professional "prepared-

ness" for meeting effectively the problem of rebuilding, along efficient and beautiful lines, Belgian cities wholly or partially destroyed in the present War, and, in the event that, at the close of the War, the said Committee shall have the opportunity to bring this "preparedness" to bear, the American Society of Landscape Architects will do all in its power to aid the said Committee in its great undertaking.

December 7, 1918.

Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects heartily endorses the spirit of the Platform adopted by the National Municipal League Conference on Reconstruction, at Rochester, on November 22, 1918, favoring Government encouragement and supervision of the proper housing of industrial workers as far as may be consistent with the Constitution of the United States and an enlightened public opinion.

December 7, 1918.

Whereas, The Architectural League of New York have expressed their willingness to establish a gold medal in Landscape Architecture to be offered annually to the most meritorious work exhibited at their annual exhibition, under conditions to be established by the American Society of Landscape Architects, and whereas this medal will be identical with the medals in Architecture, Decoration and Sculpture offered annually by the League, be it

Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects welcome this opportunity of promoting the advancement of the art of Landscape Architecture through the helpful competition arising from the establishment of this medal and request the Board of Trustees to formulate the terms of the award and submit them to the Society for approval.

January 16, 1921.

Whereas, There is great need for a really adequate National Botanic Garden and Arboretum, in which shall be tested and grown living specimens of the great range of woody and herbaceous plants that are or can be made available for use in the United States as their qualities come to be accurately known, in which those qualities can be studied as in no other way, by which the identity of plants can be authoritatively determined for the purposes of science, trade and art, and by means of which the enormously fruitful possibilities of plant breeding and of plant introduction under safe conditions can best be attained; and

Whereas, The climatic and other conditions of Washington are peculiarly well adapted for a Central Botanic Garden and Arboretum of this sort,—operating in connection with a limited number of sub-stations or affiliated institutions in the extreme climatic zones of the country; and

Whereas, A Committee of Congress has already had under consideration, in connection with the proposed removal of the inadequate so-called Botanic Garden which has existed for many years near the Capitol, a proposal for the establishment of a true National Botanic Garden and Arboretum on a tract in northeast Washington, some 800 acres in extent, occupying in part lowland and marsh owned by the Government along the Anacostia River, and in part a very diversified upland, including Mount Hamilton, to be acquired for the purpose; and

Whereas, Representatives of the American Society of Landscape Architects have examined this tract and found it to be admirably adapted to the proposed National Scientific purpose and at the same time a valuable addition to the local park system of the District of Columbia. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Society of Landscape Architects that Congress be urged to set apart the said tract as a National Botanic Garden and Arboretum and to adopt the most carefully considered means for its administration, on far-seeing, scientific, artistic and practical lines.

March 8, 1921.

Whereas, The communities centering in the District of Columbia and in Baltimore, Maryland, are giving rise to constantly increasing developments of many kinds in the intervening and surrounding region, and

Whereas, The welfare of each of these great communities and of the many lesser communities of this region is in many ways dependent

upon developments outside of its own boundaries, such as main highways and other transportation facilities, water supplies, sewerage or the lack of it, and the manner of utilization of the land for many economic and social purposes, and

Whereas, Many important projects affecting this region have been and are independently under consideration by representatives of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, of the States of Maryland and Virginia and of the City of Baltimore, and by various groups of citizens; including for example, a Metropolitan Water Supply project for the benefit of Washington and neighboring communities, involving the permanent protection of extensive water-sheds; the utilization of the Potomac River for electric power, light and water supply for Washington; a scheme of economic forest development; the setting aside of areas desirable for agricultural experimental work and kindred activities of the Department of Agriculture; the project for a National Botanic Garden and Arboretum; reservations for purposes of public recreation, as notably the Gorge of the Potomac near Washington, the Valley of the Patapsco near Baltimore and the strongly advocated National Forest and Park in the wooded area adjacent to Washington;

Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects urge upon the States of Maryland and Virginia and the Federal Government, that a Joint Commission or other suitable agency be authorized and directed to report upon a preliminary, comprehensive regional plan for the principal features of development having more than a local importance in the region including the suburban areas of the District of Columbia and of the City of Baltimore, and such portions of the Counties of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Howard, Prince George and Montgomery in Maryland and of the County of Fairfax in Virginia as have common concern with the expanding needs and developments centering in Washington and Baltimore.

November 8, 1921.

Resolved, That the American Society of Landscape Architects is opposed to the indiscriminate cutting of the foliage of Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) and its use for decorative purposes; that the members of the Society use their influence to prevent the destruction of this plant through commercial uses along with that of other wild flowers and native foliage plants.

January 16, 1922.

Whereas, There has been established at Brussels, Belgium, an organization known as "l'Union Internationale des Villes," (The International Union of Cities), that by means of its main Centre of Civic Documentation at Brussels and of its other Subsidiary Centres in all civilized lands in collecting and disseminating contemporaneous data in regard to civic affairs, and

Whereas, It seems to the American Society of Landscape Architects that it is of the utmost importance that America join in this movement, so that our progressive communities and civic organizations may benefit by freely receiving this invaluable data, be it

Resolved, 1: That the American Society of Landscape Architects endorses this movement and will give to it its heartiest support.

2: That the American Society of Landscape Architects favors the establishment in Washing of a suitable agency that shall be empowered to organize in co-operation with the Library of Congress an American Centre of Civic Documentation, to be affiliated with the International Union of Cities and its International Centre at Brussels.

# REPORTS OF CHAPTERS

## I.

## BOSTON SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

The Boston Society of Landscape Architects was organized January 23, 1913, with twenty-seven Charter Members. In December 1921 it had twenty-five members, one honorary member and one associate member. The Society became a Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects on December 21, 1914.

It has held an average of four meetings yearly. Once each year since 1915 it has participated in a Boston meeting of the American Society. In 1915 and in several subsequent years it has held field days, visiting works of landscape architecture near Boston. Meetings have been well attended by members and their guests and the discussion of papers and topics presented has been keen.

The business of the Society has been carried on by an Executive Committee of five, which has met several times each year to transact its business.

In February 1915 the Society held its first Exhibition. In November 1916, November 1917, April 1920 and February 1921, the Society co-operated with the Boston Society of Architects and others in a joint exhibition that attracted considerable attendance and publicity.

The Society has investigated and reported on pending legislation on city planning and related matters and has supported such measures as were deemed sufficiently meritorious. It has taken a positive stand against state registration of landscape architects or such registration of architects or engineers as would interfere with the landscape architects' reasonable field of practice.

Since 1917 the Society has been affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards and has co-operated with it in such matters as securing laws permitting zoning and regulating bill-boards and securing a state Division of Housing and Town Planning to promote local activity by Planning Boards. Recently the Society has become a member of the New England Trail Conference, active in securing responsible maintenance of foot-trails and developing a system of through trails, particularly in New England highlands, an element of regional planning and the recreational system.

Special Committees have done important work in many directions, notably in promoting an adequate development of the Back Bay Fens in the Boston park system and in preparing for distribution jointly with the Boston Society of Architects an illustrated pamphlet on War Memorials.

## II.

## NEW YORK CHAPTER

Looking back over his memories and over the records of the New York Chapter during its eight years of existence since 1914, the writer finds its history to be made up of hopes, plans and aspirations more or less imperfectly realized. It is of interest to note the plans for the future that were subjects of current discussion among members and were summed up by F. Vitale in his program of December 22, 1915:

A series of dinners to prominent artists, to park department authorities and to editors.

A public exhibition of our work.

Greater efforts for co-operation with societies of allied arts.

Greater interest in horticultural exhibitions.

Greater activity in the Architectural League.

Publicity, based on accomplished work of members.

Revival of lunch meetings.

More and better personal intercourse.

Criticism of each other's work.

Summer meetings and visits to works of landscape design.

Record of employes of all classes.

Closer touch with nurserymen.

Closer touch with schools and universities.

Definite progress has been made in the direction of most of these, much progress in some of them. The progress continues and should do so. But, to the writer, it seems that by far the greatest progress made by the Chapter has been in wider and closer touch

with artists of other classes, and with editors and other outsiders. All those whom we have approached have shown willingness to meet us half way, to sympathize with our ideals and aid in their accomplishment. Artists in particular, have shown their willingness to fraternize. It is merely necessary to show that we have something worth while to contribute to the common cause of art to be welcomed into the fellowship. More especially has this been brought about through the Architectural League in which one or more of our members have been active for the past fourteen years, during all of which time there has been one of us on the Executive Committee. Landscape work now has a definite place of its own in the exhibition, and the medal in landscape architecture, due to the efforts of Ferruccio Vitale, has established this beyond peradventure. Our membership in the Fine Arts Federation also has helped a good deal. It will be clear from what follows that the New York Chapter has pursued consistently, if intermittently, a policy of seeking contact with those in other walks of life with (it is believed) mutual advantage and resultant publicity for our Chapter and our art.

**Chronological record of outstanding events:**

The New York Chapter was actually organized in the office of Ferruccio Vitale, and James L. Greenleaf was chosen President. The first meeting was held at the Transportation Club in the old Manhattan Hotel (where many meetings of the A. S. L. A. were held). Mr. Greenleaf began his term of office by urging those essentials of success in such a body as ours, good fellowship and loyalty to each other and to the A. S. L. A. The Constitution and By-Laws (drawn up by H. A. Caparn) were adopted, and standing committees on Parks, Publicity and Entertainment appointed. Annual dues were fixed at $10 for Fellows and $5 for Juniors.

The Committee on Parks has always been watchful and was able to exert a not inconsiderable influence on park affairs, at least when the city landscape architect was a member of the Chapter.

Subsequently, the Schedule of Practice and Charges (drawn up by H. A. Caparn) was adopted.

In 1915 the Chapter was admitted to membership in the Fine Arts Federation, which is a convention of delegates from the principal artistic societies of New York City, whose chief function is to nominate candidates from whom the Mayor selects the members of the City Art Commission. Before applying for admission, enough members of the Federation were sounded (by H. A. Caparn) to make it practically certain that our entry would be welcome. This, as well as other dealings, as a body, with outsiders, appears to show the great popularity of our Art.

In the summer of 1915 there was a meeting and visit to the Essex County Parks, New Jersey, laid out by C. N. Lowrie.

Ferruccio Vitale was elected President for 1916-1917. January 25th was the date of a notable dinner at the Hotel Brevoort at which were present Miss Gertrude Kasebier, photographer, Messrs. Lionel Moses, W. A. Boring, C. Grant LaFarge, W. Rutherford Mead, architects, Frank P. Fairbanks, painter, and Herbert Adams and D. C. French, sculptors.

On March 15th was given another dinner with a number of guests, mostly connected with the Park Department.

In December a cup was purchased by the Chapter to be presented at the Annual Flower Show to the nurseryman or florist giving the best exhibition of plants according to specifications of the New York Chapter.

On February 6th, a dinner was given to the members of the Bronx Parkway Commission followed by description of the work on the Parkway, with slides.

On March 6th, there was a dinner with guests, Professors William A. Boring, of Columbia; E. Gorton Davis, of Cornell; and Laurie D. Cox, of Syracuse; and A. W. Cowell, of Pennsylvania State College. A lengthy discussion on the subject of Education followed.

Charles N. Lowrie was President during 1918-1919. For most of 1917-1918 the war absorbed a great deal of the thought and energy of most people and the activities of the New York Chapter were mostly directed towards Peace with Victory. There were only such meetings as were necessary to support the War Garden movement and to keep the Chapter together.

Later the Chapter took up the subjects of War Memorials, Housing, the relations of the landscape architect with contractors and nurserymen. At the meeting of February 5, 1918, Dr. T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist of New Jersey was the principal guest, and war gardens were discussed.

At the annual meeting of December 19th, H.

A. Caparn gave an illustrated talk on War Memorials.

Harold A. Caparn was President, 1920-1921. The chief activities in 1920 were in the field of publicity and the beginning of the campaign for the reform of the City Parks Administration. There were regular meetings on these subjects in January, February and March, and on April 27th, there was a dinner at the City Club with a meeting at which were present the editors of Country Life, the Spur, House and Garden, the Architectural Review and others. R. Schermerhorn gave an illustrated lecture on "Early American Country Estates."

In June there was a trip to Long Island Country estates in Mr. Henry Hick's automobiles.

On November 16th, the campaign for park reform was opened by a dinner at the City Club at which were present eleven guests prominent in New York City affairs. The project was explained and discussed, and the guests were unanimous in approval and encouragement.

On February 16, 1921, there was a dinner at the City Club with eleven guests from ten civic and other organizations. Their approval and encouragement of our project was also enthusiastic.

Later, a committee of seven with Lowrie, Vitale and Caparn and four outsiders (Col. Henry W. Sackett, Frank B. Williams, and Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia, lawyers, and Charles F. Neergaard of Brooklyn) was formed to draw up a scheme of reform for presentation to the forthcoming Charter Revision Commission. Many sessions were held, and the Official Statement containing an outline of the scheme proposed was printed and circulated among individuals and organizations likely to appreciate it. The response has been very encouraging, and we have the endorsement of many individuals and organizations. The scheme of reform will be offered to the Charter Revision Commission as soon as a new Chairman is appointed, or before.

There was another trip in the Hicks automobiles in June.

Harold A. Caparn was re-elected for 1922-1923 to carry on the park reform campaign. At this meeting (December 13, 1921) W. V. Van Ingen, painter, gave a talk on the Chicago South Park System, its design and management, illustrated by his own drawings.

III.

## MID-WEST CHAPTER

The Middle West Chapter was organized in December 1916, with a membership of twelve, —important cities such as St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo being represented. Today the total membership of the Chapter is twenty-seven.

The most important activities of the Chapter are as follows:

During the winter of 1921 a committee was named to make a thorough investigation of the proposed registration law for architects, engineers and landscape architects, known as House Bill No. 161, of the Ohio Legislature. The chapter of landscape architects thoroughly investigated and opposed the passage of this bill and also opposed the adoption of any registration law for landscape architects, which would place them in a false relation to architects and engineers without proper representation on executive committees or counsels. This bill was defeated because of the opposition from various sources.

During the winter of 1921 the Chapter held a joint meeting with the Cleveland Chapter of the A. I. A. at which meeting important questions such as registration laws for architects and landscape architects, a proposed course of architecture and landscape architecture in the Cleveland School of Art, the encroachment upon the national park property, and the proper relation among architects, landscape architects and clients, were discussed.

In January 1921 the Chapter sent an official communication to all of the departments of landscape architecture within the general jurisdiction of this Chapter, making suggestions for the improvement of the curriculum in these institutions in order that the institutions could render a better service to students by more adequately fitting them for their life's work as landscape architects after the completion of their college course. It is the feeling of the Chapter that more attention could well be paid to making graduates really valuable assets to a professional office immediately following their college work.

One of the recent activities of this Chapter is the work of co-operating with the Women's National Farm and Garden Association. This Chapter supplied one of the problems for this competition and also was represented on the jury.

The most recent activity of the Chapter was the work of joining hands with Cleveland's Chapter of Architects in the development of two models showing correct and incorrect solutions of a home building problem on a lot 100 feet by 200 feet. The object of these models is to demonstrate to the public the great value of proper co-operation among architects, landscape architects and owners in the development of a home.

The Chapter gave encouragement and support to the establishment of a summer travel course, both abroad and in the United States, which opens this year at Ohio State University.

At Columbus and other cities, members of the Chapter have taken an active part in co-operative architectural and landscape architectural as well as City Planning exhibitions.

## IV.

## MINNESOTA CHAPTER

On February 25, 1913, at the call of Phelps Wyman, Fellow, the Minnesota members of the A. S. L. A. met to form a Provisional Chapter. A provisional constitution was adopted and filed with our Executive Committee. At this meeting, A. U. Morell was Chairman and C. H. Ramsdell, Secretary pro tem.

Formal application to form our Chapter was made August 24, 1913, when a revised constitution for the Chapter was filed with the Executive Committee. In January 1915, an informal vote of the Fellows of our Society was favorable and on December 6, 1915, our Chapter was duly voted into existence and our Constitution of February 5, 1914, was accepted by the Executive Committee.

During this formative period, Phelps Wyman was President, C. H. Ramsdell, Secretary of the Provisional Chapter. Policies of name, field of activities, spheres of influence, were actively considered and adopted.

Our Statement of Practice, the work of this period, has since been revised, but is still accepted as the standard of our Chapter, receiving favorable comment by the officers of the parent society.

The first officers elected held over until December 31, 1919, when A. R. Nichols was elected President and George L. Nason, Secretary-Treasurer.

During the winter of 1913, several informal meetings were held with discussion of plans and reports of members. Our guests included students from the offices, landscape contractors, other landscape architects and park superintendents.

During the years of 1913-1914 and 1915, our activities were largely routine, but competitive exhibitions were entered into, after discussion of policy. The Chapter was active in the Minnesota Farmstead Competition, fathered by the State Art Society. The results were published together with the Model Farm Homes Competition by the State Art Society.

In 1916, the question of a full course of Landscape Architecture was taken up with the Regents of the University of Minnesota. Our Chapter promoted the idea that a full course was not desirable but that an elementary course for students, gardeners, and superintendents was advisable and this idea prevailed. Later, one of our Chapter members was asked to carry on each winter for a three months' period, a lecture course to Senior Architects of the College of Architecture and Engineering. This is still the accepted method of study at our State University.

During the War period, 1917-1918, our Chapter activities were much abridged by absence of our members on various lines of war work. The Chapter had a 100% attendance at the rather historic Washington meeting of the Society in December, 1918.

In 1919 and 1920, the State Registration Law for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors was discussed at length and advice asked of our officers and other chapters. This has been followed to date, but it is likely our members will soon register under this law due to state wide conditions and our own needs and protection. The Chapter was active at this time in promoting our state laws for city planning which have since been passed.

In July 1921, an illustrated talk by Mr. Carhart, Recreational Director of the U. S. Forestry Service was much enjoyed by our members and invited architects present.

Late in 1921, our Chapter put in the hands of our Senators, Twin City representatives in Congress, as well as all Minneapolis and Saint Paul papers, the report on the proposed Sequoia-Roosevelt National Park and Kings River Reserve. This report by the Society's President, Mr. Olmsted, and Mr. Fitzgerald is worthy of all possible publicity as a national policy for our Society.

This resume of Chapter activities, does not mention the work of members on the several

committees of our Society. This has not been neglected, as our Society records will show.

We are glad to report a much better public appreciation of good landscape work and the city planning idea (with the city zoning plans as necessary thereto), since our Chapter was formed. Our profession is more widely recognized and results will show greater advance in the next ten years.

Our Chapter now numbers four voting members and three junior members.

With the wider travel and acquaintance of our members with members serving as park commissioners, as city planners, at the State University, together with memberships in allied societies, chapters, the Minnesota Chapter is bound to have more effective influence in the years to come.

## V.

## PACIFIC COAST CHAPTER

The Pacific Coast Chapter was established in Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1919, as a Provisional Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects. President, W. D. Cook, Jr., of Los Angeles. Vice-President, Stephen Child, of San Francisco, and Secretary-Treasurer, E. T. Mische, of Portland, Oregon. There were no other members of the American Society practicing on the Coast at that time. A Constitution and By-Laws were drawn up and submitted to the parent body for their approval.

Due to the unusual conditions prevailing on the Pacific Coast in the practice of Landscape Architecture, whereby many nurserymen and engineers call themselves landscape architects and contract for work, and due to the general public failing to discriminate between the technically trained man practicing professionally and the contractor type, our Chapter during its existence has made strenuous efforts to uphold the ethics of the profession and to get recognition as a "profession" included under the head of fine arts. Our limited membership and the fact that the Executive Committee officers were widely separated added to our difficulties in getting concerted action.

In 1920 the following were elected to membership in the Chapter: George D. Hall, Fellow of the A. S. L. A., Charles P. Punchard, Member, A. S. L. A.; and the Hon F. D. Blanchard, in appreciation of his great activities in Civic Improvement was elected an Honorary Member. The Chapter keenly feels the loss of Charles Punchard, whose untimely death cut short the splendid work he was doing.

On January 18, 1921, George D. Hall was elected Secretary, while E. T. Mische remained our Treasurer. This action was taken in order to expedite action through the Executive Committee, and it is hoped that changes may be made in our by-laws which cannot function properly.

An affiliation between the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Pacific Coast Chapter is an accomplished fact and is tending toward a better understanding between the two professions. This affiliation is in reality an association only, our Chapter having carefully guarded its entire independence of action as to any resolutions or votes that may be passed.

Our Chapter is also associated in the Joint Technical Societies of Los Angeles, comprising the local members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Landscape Architects. The President and Secretary of our Chapter are members of the Joint Committee representing the above Societies. Here again we have carefully guarded our entire independence of action as to any resolutions or votes, which may be of more than local importance.

**"The Architect and Engineer,"** published in San Francisco, carries the official listing of our Chapter, and is very kindly publishing the activities of the Professional Landscape Architect here on the Coast. **"The California Southland"** is also doing much to help our cause, and **"Park and Recreation,"** of which E. T. Mische is an Editor is proposing to do much in this line.

During the year 1921, our Chapter Membership was increased by the election of John William Gregg, Professor at the University of California, and Frederick N. Evans, Superintendent of Parks at Sacramento, California, both members of the A. S. L. A.

Our Chapter is doing what it can to advance the high standard of Professional Ethics and Practice laid down by the A. S. L. A. but it continues to urge that the parent body undertake a broad and dignified publicity of the pro-

fession, and of its membership, in order that a clearer understanding of our profession may reach the general public.

The Los Angeles members of the Pacific Coast Chapter are taking an active part, without remuneration, in the Regional Plan Conference for Los Angeles County. This conference comprises committees striving to point out the regional needs for co-operation and co-ordination in planning for Major Highways, Parks and Boulevards, Standard Zoning Ordinances, Adequate Sewers and Water Supply, the preparation of a Topographic Map, and the financial and legal side of the question involved in the development of a comprehensive Regional Plan. W. D. Cook is serving on the Subdivision Committee, and George D. Hall, is on the Highways Committee.

# WAR RECORDS OF THOSE WHO WERE FELLOWS AND MEMBERS

## DURING THE YEARS 1917 AND 1918

Note: Abbreviations are used wherever possible, and while most of them are self-explanatory, whenever U. S. H. C. occurs, it will be understood to refer to the UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION, the executive organization formed within the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor; C. P. S. refers to the Camp Planning Section of the Construction Division, War Dept., and T. P. D. to the Town Planning Division of the U. S. H. C.

## FELLOWS

Note: Of the forty-five persons who were Fellows of the Society during the years of 1917 and 1918, thirty-four reported War Work as follows:

BRETT, F. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. July 8, 1918, to January 8, 1919. Private office closed.

BRINCKERHOFF, A. F. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. In charge of plans for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Camp Humphreys, Va., during 1917 and 1918. Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at Staten Island, N. Y., and Elizabeth, N. J. Part time only. Private office maintained.

BUTTON, F. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., for Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 1, to Nov. 10, 1918. Private office maintained.

CAPARN, H. A. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at the Alabama Nitrate Towns of Florence, Shefield and Tuscumbia from August 8 to November 12, 1918. Private office maintained.

CHILD, S. Landscape Architect, Town Planner, and later District Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at Indian Head, Md., Dahlgren, Va., Aberdeen, Md., Ilion, N. Y., Stamford, Conn. April 24, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Private office closed.

COOK, W. D. Camp Planner and Supervising Field Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. Projects at Camps Lewis, Fremont and Kearney, at Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Anniston, Ala., Columbus, Ga., and Bennington, Ky. Worked on plans for tuberculosis hospital at Markelton, Pa., Cape May, N. J., and Charleston, S. C., Aviation Field, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. February 13, 1918, to October 22, 1919. Private office closed.

DAWSON, J. F. Project Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C., for the project at Neville Island, near Pittsburg, Penn., fall of 1919.

DE FOREST, A. S. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at Alliance, Niles and Warren, Ohio, and Sharon, Pa. July 1, 1918, to June 11, 1919. Maintained private office.

FARRAND, MRS. BEATRIX. Report reads, "did not do any work which could be specifically called war work."

GREENLEAF, J. L. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. part time 1918-1919. Plans for Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Town Planner for T. P. D., U. S. H. C. project at Charleston, West Virginia, part time 1918-1919. Maintained office.

HALL, G. D. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. March 2, 1918, to March 3, 1919. Plans, Inspections and Supervision for Remount Depots, Veterinary Hospitals, at Camps Jackson, Lee and Humphrey, etc. Supervision work, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. project at Craddock, Va., March 3 to May 1, 1919.

HUBBARD, H. V. Surveyor and later Assistant Engineer in charge of construction at Camp Devens, Mass., 1917. Designer, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., 1917. Designer, Emergency Fleet Corp., U. S. Shipping Board. Expert with Housing Commission, Council of National Defense. Assistant Manager, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. and Editor of its Technical Report (i. e. Vol. II) May, 1917, to July, 1919. Private office closed.

KELLAWAY, H. J. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., March 25, 1917, to October 19, 1917, also for additions to Camps Meade, Upton, Dix and Devens. February 8 to March 7, 1918. Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C., for their projects at Quincy, Mass., and at Port Penn, Pa., May 13, 1918, to November 19, 1919. Maintained private office, during this time, largely for the above work.

LANGDON, J. G. Reports many interesting and important activities in connection with his work in the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C.

LAY, C. D. Town Planner for T. P. D., U. S. H. C., for three of their projects at Erie, Penn., and for one project at Butler, Penn., during the summer of 1918. Private office maintained.

LOWRIE, C. N. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. Plans for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for another cantonment or camp at Augusta, Ga., afterwards abandoned. Reports on camps and camp extensions at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, Va., Camp Sevier, Greenville, N. C., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Camp Wheeler, Macon. May and June, 1917, and February and March, 1918. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at New London and Groton, Conn., New Brunswick, N. J., now known as Lincoln Gardens, Alton, Ill. Portions of 1918 and 1919. Private office maintained.

MANNING, W. H. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. Surveys and Plans for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. project at Lowell. Office maintained.

MISCHE, E. T. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C., for projects at Philadelphia, Pa., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Indian Head, Md., (for these the work was that of preliminary investigator), Bremerton, Washington, and Vellejo (Mare Island), Cal. 1917-1919. Office maintained.

NEGUS, S. P. Assisted Massachusetts Fuel Administration. Chairman Sub-Committee on Wood Fuel of the Wellesley Committee on Public Safety. Served as private in Wellesley Training Unit Home Guard, January, 1917, also on Wellesley Constabulary from November, 1917, until June, 1918. Investigator Bureau of Investigation U. S. Dept. of Justice, July, 1918, until Armistice. Office maintained.

NICHOLS, A. R. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C., for project at Portsmouth, Ohio, during the summer of 1918. Office maintained.

NOLEN, J. Member of Advisory Housing Committee, Emergeney Fleet Corp. Member of Committee on War Time Housing, National Housing Association. Member of conference group that prepared the original draft of the Standards Recommended for Permanent Industrial Housing Developments. Town Planner for Union Park Gardens, Wilmington, Del., U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp. Town Planner, Town Planning Division, U. S. H. C. Projects at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Eddystone, Penn., and Ridley Park, Philadelphia. Chief of Bureau of Housing and Community Planning, Army Education Commission, American Expeditionary Forces, Dept. of Citizenship. Work overseas. 1917-1918-1919. Office maintained.

OLMSTED, F. L. With Committee on Emergency Construction, advising Cantonment Div. of Army in the preparation of plans and selecting Town Planners and Engineers for laying out Camps and for designing and supervising their water supplies, sewerage and other utilities. Assisting Mr. Otto Eidlitz, who as a Committee of One on Emergency Construction under the Council of National Defense was endeavoring to get government action for relief of industrial housing shortage. Manager of T. P. D., U. S. H. C., created to deal with the above problem, one of the Directors of this Corporation, and continued work for it until June, 1919. While private office was maintained by partners, had no connection with its activities.

The Olmsted Medal

OUTHET, R. A. Building Inspector for Dominion Bridge Co., Munition Work, Canada, contracted typhoid fever on work, unfit to "carry on" for another year. (1916-1917) Landscape Architect and Town Planner, Town Planning Div., U. S. H. C. Project at Charleston, S. C., and Tacomy near Philadelphia and in the office of the above mentioned corporation. (1918-1919). Office maintained but not continuously.

PARKER, C. R. War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. In charge of office assistants and outside men, in all matters excepting those of general policies and matters pertaining to design. December, 1917, to July, 1918. Assistant to manager, and later manager of T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Duties similar to those outlined above in connection with War Dept. July, 1918, to December, 1919. Private office closed.

PHILLIPS, T. G. District Town Planner, U. S. H. C. April, 1918, to January, 1919. Private office closed.

PRAY, J. S. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., projects at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas; Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida; Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y. May 30 to September 18, 1917. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. projects at Seven Pines, (Fair Oaks), Va., and at Ernston (near Perth Amboy), N. J. May 30, 1918, to January 25, 1919.

RAMSDELL, C. H. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, and District Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at South Bend, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Lyles, Tenn. August 15 to December 15, 1918. Camp Business Secretary for U. S. A., Y. M. C. A., Fort Snelling, Minn. Secretary attached to 36th Regulars and later attached to Base Hospital, No. 29, Fort Snelling, Minn. November 1, 1917, to August 15, 1918, and January 1 to March 15, 1919. Office closed.

SCHERMERHORN, R., Jr. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. and advising in regard to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., May 21 to October 1, 1917, Commissioned Captain Engineering Sec., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., November 21, 1917. Cantonment Police Officer and Division Sanitary Engineer at Camp Jackson, water supply, sewerage and waste disposal, December 3, 1917, to July 5, 1918. At Camp Dix, organizing special sanitary detachment for overseas at Toul, France. Served at Justice Hospital until January 13, 1919, duties similar to those at Camp Jackson. At Paris attached to Engineering Dept., of the Commission to Negotiate Peace under Brig. Gen. McKinstry, purpose to estimate war damage, but did little. Discharged April 12, 1919.

SHURTLEFF, A. A. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. On projects at Bridgeport, Conn., also at Newport, R. I. and Stamford, Conn. Worked on plans for grounds for U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, for another hospital at Parker Hill (near Boston) and at Newport, R. I. 1918 and 1919. Private office maintained.

STEELE, F. American Red Cross Captain. Executive and Relief Work in Washington, France, England and North Russia. October, 1917, to March, 1919. Office closed.

TAYLOR, A. D. Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Project at Muskegon, Mich. Part time, 1917-1918. Office maintained.

UNDERWOOD, L. Landscape Architect and Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. for their project at Bath, Maine. Also member of the U. S. Fuel Administration working under J. J. Storrow on problems of Fuel Distribution for New England. Private office maintained.

VITALE, F. Project Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at Watertown, N. Y., and Dayton, Ohio. 1918. Part time. Office maintained.

WYMAN, P. Town Planner and District Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Supervising at the Washington office and on the ground several housing projects until the Armistice.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Note: One of the two persons who were Associate Members of the Society during the years of 1917 and 1918, reports as follows:

McFARLAND, J. H. Treasurer Commission on Living Conditions of War Workers, organized October, 1918, to speed-up production of war materials by improving living conditions for workers. Commission attached to the Dept. of Labor through the U. S. H. C. but independent as regards funds. Investigated many cases of bad housing, advised in regard to hospital facilities in Washington and the so-called "government hotels" opposite the Union Station, supporting the Corporation during the Senatorial Investigation. (October 15, 1918, to June 30, 1919). Private business maintained.

## MEMBERS

Note: Of the thirty-six persons who were Members of the Society, during the years 1917 and 1918, thirty-one reported war work as follows:

ALDRICH, R. W. As principal assistant to Mr. Arthur Shurtleff, had charge of various projects for the U. S. H. C. at Bridgeport, Conn., 1918.

BLAIR, E. O. At Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Then at Saumur Artillery School, Saumur, France, and with the French Army, 121st Field Artillery, U. S. Army, 32nd Div., at Alsace, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Argonne. August 15, 1917, to February 13, 1919. Commissioned 2nd Lt. and later 1st Lt. Office maintained.

CALDWELL, L. S. Assistant Town Planner for project of the U. S. H. C. at Bath, Maine, in association with Loring Underwood, Town Planner, May, 1918, to July, 1919. Part time. Office maintained.

CHAMBERLIN, N. Served at Plattsburg. 1st. Lt., A. S. A. Later Capt. A. S. R. C. Executive work in Ill., Ohio and Cal. Served also as Post Censor, Post Adjutant, President of Examining Boards, and upon Courts Martial. August 23, 1917, to January 6, 1919. Private office closed.

CLARKE, G. D. Member "D" Co., U. S. Engineers, France, December 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918. Secretary to General of Staff, 3d Div. (Regular). July 2, 1918, to July 1, 1919. Took part in the Somme Defensive March 21 to April 6, 1918. Champaigne-Marne Defensive July 15 to August 21, 1918. Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 21 to August 8, 1918. St. Mihiel Offensive September 15 to September 21, 1918. Meuse Offensive October 6 to November 1, 1918. Army of Occupation in Germany, December 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919. Commissioned 1st Lt. August 1, 1917. Capt. July 15, 1918. Citation from Commander in Chief of A. E. F. for Meritorious Service.

COMEY, A. C. Assisting Housing Committee, Council of National Defence, January 2 to February 15, 1918. Assisting U. S. Shipping Board, checking plans, February 15 to April 15, 1918. Special Investigator, Town Planner and District Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C., May 15, 1918, to July 15, 1919. Helped organize the work,—member of many Preliminary and Second Investigation Teams and as District Town Planner had charge of the progress of many projects including several at Washington, D. C. Private office closed.

COX, L. D. Supt. of Landscape Construction, Union Park Gardens, Wilmington, Del., U. S. Shipping Board. October, 1918, to January, 1919. Private office maintained.

DESMOND, T. H. Landscape Architect, Town Planner and District Town Planner, U. S. H. C. Also acted on Second Investigating Committee as to needs of housing in various cities, and as to available sites for such developments. July 24, 1918, to December 31, 1918. Private office closed.

ELWOOD, P. H., Jr. Engaged in work of salvaging and demolishing ammunition dumps in battle areas until March, 1919. Later at

Verdun as Motor Transport Officer. In complete charge of passenger transportation. Later in charge of landscape gardening and engineering work at the Argonne Cemetery, Romagne, Lous, and Montfacon until July 4, 1919. Entire service dating from August 27, 1917, to August 28, 1919. Attached to F. A. Sig. Corps., Aviation Sec. Commissioned Captain.

EVANS, F. N. Taught surveying in Student Army Training Corps at University of Illinois. Part time only.

HARE, S. H. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., D. P. S. Plans and supervision Camp Funston, Kan., June to November, 1917. Inspection trip to Camps and Cantonments in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, planning Civic Centres, Hospital extensions, Fire Protection, etc. Town Planner and District Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. In charge of thirteen different projects, June, 1918, to January, 1919. All private work given up during that time.

JOHNSTON, D. B. Private and Master Engineer, Engineers 44th Regt., U. S. A. in charge of camp and road work supervising German labor near Saumur, France. August 12, 1918, to July 20, 1919. After Armistice, Camp Landscape Architect and Lecturer in French History in school. May 16, 1918, to August 1, 1919.

KESSLER, G. E. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., for various projects in the middle west. 1917-1918. Project Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C., for mid-west projects. 1917-1918. Part time only. Office maintained.

KRUSE, A. M. Town Planning Assistant, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Serving as Investigator on various projects, and Town Planner on projects at Milton, Penn. 1918-1919. Part time. Office closed.

McCRARY, I. J. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. Projects at Washington, D. C., and Camps Custer and Sherman. April-October, 1918. Assistant Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Neville Island project near Pittsburg, Penn. Plans for this project stopped soon after the Armistice (October-November, 1919). Private office closed.

MOVIUS, H. L. Commissioned Capt., F. A., Plattsburg Barracks, November 27, 1917. Assigned to 349th F. A. December 15, 1917, Camp Dix, N. J. Student Officers' School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., March 16 to May 23, 1918. With A. E. F. 349th F. A. June 15, 1918, to March 3, 1919. At Front Sept., 1918, until Armistice. Took part in Offensive of Second Army, October, 1918. August 25, 1917, to March 19, 1919. Private office closed.

NASON, G. L. 1st Lt., Co. "K," 29th Engineers, U. S. A. In charge of all mapping and printing for the Army Engineers. September, 1918, to December, 1918. Private office closed.

NICOLET, T. W. War Dept., Const. Div., Q. M. C. Officer in charge Authorization Section, November 30, 1917, to June 1, 1919. Assistant Camp and Project Planner, June 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920. Associate Principal Engineer of the Engineering Branch. January 1, 1920, to June 1, 1920. Principal Engineer, Engineering Branch, June 1, 1920, to August 20, 1920. Commissioned Capt., Q. M. C. Office closed.

NOYES, J. Assistant Town Planner, T. P. D., U. S. H. C. Projects at Davenport, Iowa. Moline, East Moline and Rock Island, Ill., for three months, July, August, and September, 1918. Resident representative T. P. D., and supervised grading and planting for their projects until June, 1919.

PHILLIPS, W. L. Draughtsman and Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., for a time at one of their camp projects in Porto Rico, later in the Washington Headquarters. 1917-1918.

PILAT, C. F. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S. for project at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington; Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va., Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., June to November, 1917, April, 1918, to February, 1919. Private office maintained through partner.

POND, B. W. Assistant to Officer in Charge Engineering Branch, Const. Div., 1917-1918. Assistant to Officer in Charge Consolidation of Procurement of Supplies, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Div., General Staff, 1918. Officer in Charge of Cable Office, Div. of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, 1918. In charge

of compilation of data for Congress, etc., 1919. Commissioned Capt., Q. M. C., September, 1917. Major, Q. M. C., September, 1918. Private office closed. Discharged July 1, 1919.

ROBINSON, F. A. With combat troops, Private to Master Engineer, in France, 313th Engineers, 88th Division, Alsace Sector. Meuse-Argonne, graduated Engineer Candidate School, Langres, with commission of 2d Lt., 1918. Instructor City Planning, A. E. F. Artillery Training Centre, Bellevue (Paris), April-July, 1919. Office closed for two years. Commissioned Capt. in O. R. C., Engineer Section, U. S. A.

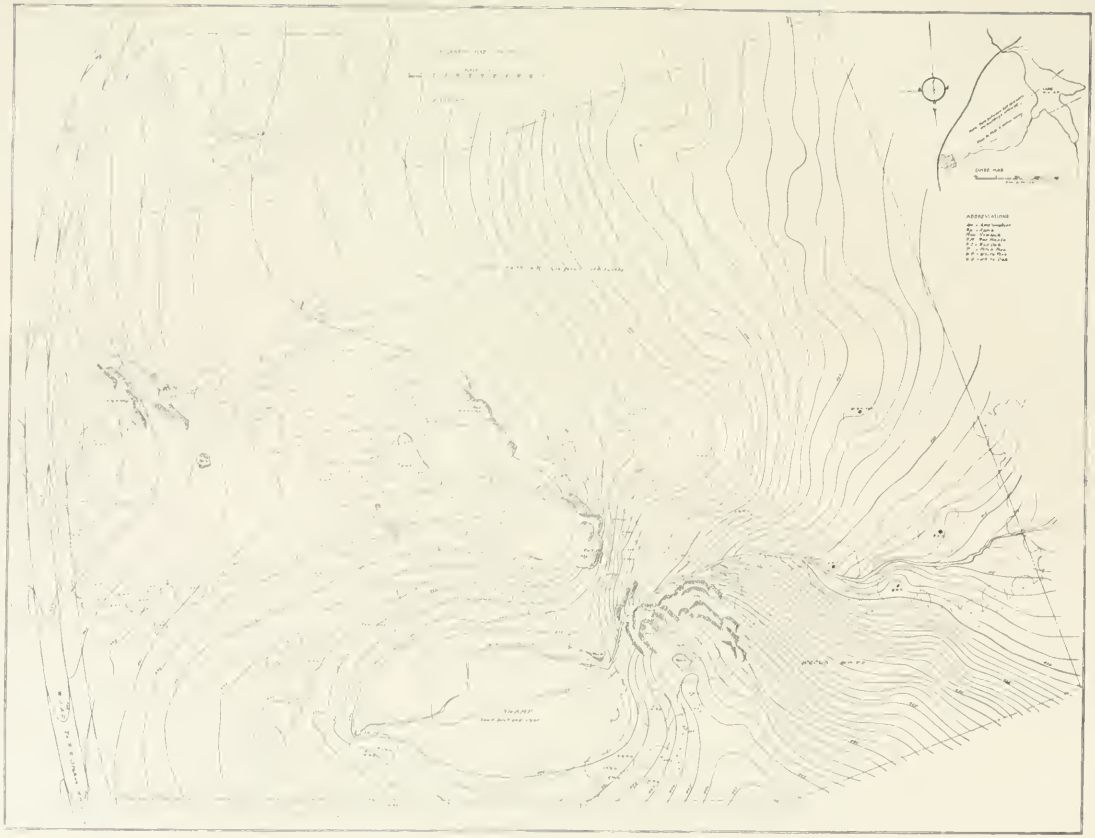
SMITH, S. C. Capt., American Red Cross, in charge of American Red Cross Headquarters for the Dept. of the Marne. February, 1918, to February, 1919. Entire time.

SMITH, F. A. C. 2d Lt. U. S. A. Air Service and Personnel Adjutant, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., also Personal Adjutant for Air Service School for Radio Operators, Austin, Texas. December, 1917, to January 20, 1919. Entire time.

WHEELWRIGHT, R. Camp Planner, C. P. S., Const. Div., U. S. A. On projects at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J. Also inspector and supervisor of portions of the work at Camps Funston, Dodge, Grant and Custer. Later became civil service employee in the Washington office of the above mentioned Division, and among other projects, had charge of the re-planning of Camp Mills. June 13, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Office closed.

WHITING, E. C. Camp Planner, War Dept., Const. Div., C. P. S., project at Camp Humphreys and various additions and extensions for Camps Jackson, Dix, Meade, Lee, Sherman and several others. Preliminary work for the Town Planning Div., U. S. H. C. The above work part time only, during 1918; with the Olmsted office balance of time.

WILCOX, R. H. Ensign, U. S. N. Line duty aboard S. P. 1175 Patrol, ten months. 1917-1918. Land duty at Great Lakes Naval Station Public Works Dept., Camp Designer, ten months, ending February 18, 1919. Office maintained for a short time after enlistment.



American Academy in Rome Competition—1915

Winning Design—1915
Edward Lawson

# A Statement in Regard to the Establishment of a Fellowship in Landscape Architecture at the American Academy in Rome

In January, 1914, Mr. Ferruccio Vitale, a member of the Society, met the Director of the American Academy in Rome, Dr. Jesse Benedict Carter, and discussed with him the advisability of including Landscape Design among the Fellowships in Fine Arts at the Academy. Dr. Carter showed interest in and sympathy with such a project, and was good enough to state that he would support the idea with the Board of Trustees of the Academy.

Mr. Vitale then called on Mr. William Rutherford Mead, President of the Academy and secured his opinion on the same subject, offering, in case he viewed the idea favorably, to enlist the co-operation of the American Society of Landscape Architects in raising the necessary funds to maintain a Fellowship and in directing the competition and the study and research work of Landscape Architecture in Rome. Mr. Mead assured Mr. Vitale that he would welcome the collaboration of Fellows in Landscape Architecture with Fellows of the other Fine Arts, and asked him to see other Trustees and to present definite suggestions as soon as possible. Messrs. S. B. P. Trowbridge, C. Grant LaFarge, William A. Boring and other Trustees with whom the project was then discussed seemed to be heartily in favor.

Mr. Vitale, therefore, decided to bring the matter officially to the attention of the American Society of Landscape Architects, asking for their opinion and endorsement. This he did at the Boston meeting in February, 1914. The proposal met with most enthusiastic approval on the part of the President of the Society, Mr. Manning, and all the members present at the meeting; and it was decided that the Society should undertake to raise an endowment fund sufficient to maintain three Fellowships in Landscape Architecture at the American Academy in Rome, and that, in the meantime, the annual stipend for one Fellow be provided by annual contributions from Landscape Architects and their friends.

The members who were present at this meeting contributed then and there very generously and later more and more members subscribed to this temporary fund through the solicitations of the Committee, appointed for the purpose, composed of Messrs. Frederick L. Olmsted, Bryant Fleming and Ferruccio Vitale, until sufficient funds were in sight to guarantee the first Fellowship at the Academy.

From that moment negotiations with the President, the Secretary and other members of the Board of Trustees of the Academy became more and more encouraging until assurance was obtained that a Fellowship would be established. The American Society of Landscape Architects was officially requested by the Secretary of the Academy to submit a program for a competition to select the first Fellow, and to outline the relationship of the American Society of Landscape Architects to the Academy in regard to the administration of such a Fellowship. It is undoubtedly due to the enthusiasm and untiring efforts of Frederick Law Olmsted and Professor James S. Pray that many difficulties were surmounted at that time and that the project was finally crowned with complete success.

The first Fellow, Mr. Edward Lawson, went to Rome in the fall of 1915. Owing to the unusual and unpropitious conditions during the long period of the war, and the subsequent financial depression the efforts of the Society to raise a permanent endowment have not been successful; but it is very gratifying to know that the Board of Trustees of the Academy are now so favorably impressed with the usefulness of the Fellowship, and the good record made by Mr. Lawson, and the promise of an equally fine record by the second Fellow, Mr. Griswold, that the raising of a permanent endowment fund of $150,000 to maintain three Fellowships in Landscape Design at the Academy has recently been made part of the program for the increasing of the general endowment of the Academy. So that it is very safe to say that our Art has obtained full recognition, and is placed by the Academy on a par with her sisters, Architecture, Painting and Sculpture.

# PRIZE OF ROME IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

## 1915

Reprinted from "Landscape Architecture"

In this number of "Landscape Architecture" are reproduced the complete texts of the programs of the Preliminary and Final Competitions for the Fellowship in Landscape Architecture at the American Academy in Rome, and the principal of the drawings submitted in the Final Competition, together with the topography on which the plans were based. These and all the other drawings submitted in that competition, and the drawings submitted in the Preliminary Competition, have been on exhibition in New York, are now on exhibition at Harvard University in the School of Landscape Architecture, and will later be on exhibition at Cornell University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Michigan. The drawings are of interest not only for their initial schemes, but for the exceptionally thorough way in which these schemes are developed in plan, elevations, and perspective; in working drawings and reports; and in calculations of labor and materials, and estimated itemized costs from unit-data furnished, along with the programs of the competitions, by the Committee on Education of the American Society of Landscape Architects. This Committee, consisting of Professor James Sturgis Pray, chairman; Professor Bryant Fleming, Professor Aubrey Tealdi, Mrs. Beatrix Farrand, Mr. Warren H. Manning, and Mr. Herbert J. Kellaway, has represented the American Society of Landscape Architects in all its negotiations with the Academy, and has full authority to develop the Course of Study to be adopted for the Fellowship after being approved by the Trustees of the Academy. This has been developed and forwarded to the Academy, who now have it under consideration. Meanwhile, Mr. Lawson, the successful competitor this year, sailed from New York, with the new Fellows in the other arts, on the White Star steamship "Cretic," September 9, and is presumably now in residence at the Academy, as the first representative there of the art and profession of Landscape Architecture. Although the unusual conditions created by the war cannot at best be particularly favorable for using to fullest advantage the opportunities expected to accrue to a Fellow in our subject at the Academy, the Society and the Academy nevertheless hope for very valuable results from Mr. Lawson's investigations and study.

# AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

## FELLOWSHIP IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
## PRELIMINARY COMPETITION, MARCH 25, 1915*

This preliminary competition is not to extend over a longer period than fourteen consecutive hours.

During the period of the competition no competitor is to receive any advice or assistance whatsoever from other persons.

### PROBLEM

The problem consists of the design of a Country Estate, on an imaginary area of ground, shown on the accompanying topographical map, and supposed to be situated somewhere in the eastern part of New York State, and one hour and a quarter from New York City. This estate is understood to be one of a considerable number of contiguous estates of similar extent and general character which are being taken up by New York business men and developed chiefly, as this is to be, for year-round residence.

Mr. I. N. Cognito, the client in this case, is a New York banker; and he, his wife, a son of twenty-one at college, and two daughters aged eighteen and sixteen constitute the family.

The estate is part of an old farm, of which the marketable timber in the woodland was all cut off forty or fifty years ago except for a few old trees shown on the topographical map. These and the smaller trees that have developed since are in good condition unless otherwise indicated. The soil is a light sandy loam said to run about a foot in depth except near the rock outcrops shown. The subsoil is sandy gravel, well drained, except for the swamp, which contains two feet or more of peaty soil.

The adjoining area, separating Mr. C's property from the lake referred to in the note on the topographical map is a reservation and will not be built on, but will be kept open, so that views of the lake from the property can be counted on in the future.

Mr. C. has paid $6,000 for the land and says he will pay up to $100,000 for buildings, which are to include house, stable, garage, and greenhouse, and such minor structures as the working out of the problem may lead to; and up to $50,000 on the grounds. He expects to employ a head-gardener (in charge of place), an assistant in the greenhouse, an outdoor boss (under head-gardener), and four other men on the average through the year, exclusive of all help employed in house, stable, and garage.

It is understood that Mr. C. desires a house of brick or else of wood-frame with wire lath and "plaster," and will not accept any other material; also that, in either case, he desires the house to be "simple and unpretentious in character." The competitor, as the landscape architect, is expected to make the choice between these two materials, and also to suggest the style and general architectural effect which seem to him most fitting for the buildings.

It is stipulated that the stable is to have stalls for at least four horses, that the garage is to be large enough for two automobiles, and that the greenhouse is to supply cut-flowers through the winter.

*Extract from Special Regulations Governing Fellowships in Landscape Architecture:

Sec. 1. Candidates are required to be (1) graduates of technical courses in Landscape Architecture in any one of the following institutions: Harvard University, Cornell University, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, Massachusetts Agricultural College; or (2) graduates of a college or university in high standing, who hold certificates of at least two years' study in such a technical course; or (3) men who are not graduates of either such a technical course or of any college or university in good standing, but who have had three or more years' professional experience in either independent practice or in the employ of a competent landscape architect or firm of landscape architects, and are officially recommended by the American Society of Landscape Architects and approved by the Executive Committee of the Academy.

Sec. 2. Competitors are required to make a sketch for a work of landscape architecture, within a period of fourteen consecutive hours, upon a program uniform for all. The competitor may elect his own manner of presentation. He must accompany his drawings with a brief, but adequate and clear statement of the principal reasons behind his scheme. He is to preserve sufficient record of his recommendations for his own possible subsequent use.

A vegetable garden of area sufficient to supply the home-table with fresh vegetables in their season is to be provided.

Mr. C. himself is interested in wild flowers, and desires to have provided a secluded area as natural in appearance as possible in which wild flowers can be grown. His wife wishes a formal flower-garden in which she can, so far as possible, have a succession of bloom from early spring until late fall, and interesting winter effects. The special desires and tastes of the other members of the family are not specified and may be assumed.

The buildings are to be shown in first-floor plan, and grade figures (approximate only) are to be given at significant points about buildings and informal garden, and along center-lines of important roads. Water-mains and electric-light wires are to be laid in the street by the community, but the landscape architect in his preliminary report must recommend the method of sewage disposal to be employed.

### REQUIREMENTS

The competitor is required to hand in:

1. A preliminary sketch-plan for the whole area, drawn directly on black-line print supplied with this statement (the competitor will be supplied with tracing paper for his studies.); this sketch-plan to be accompanied by such other preliminary drawings as the competitor may deem it well to submit to the supposed client with a view to making clearer and more convincing the recommendations contained in the plan, and in the letter to the client (see below). The Committee, in judging this preliminary plan and accompanying drawings, will consider primarily the clearness of thought and soundness of judgment evinced by the design, and the appearance it would have if executed; and secondarily, the effectiveness (particularly the clarity) of the presentation. The method of presentation is left to the competitor to determine, provided only that in the case of the plan the design is to be presented directly upon the print of the topographical map. He is not to carry away from the preliminary competition any copies of the topographical map.

2. A letter to the client explaining the plan and the reasons behind it, and in general setting forth the competitor's recommendations as convincingly as may be in the manner he would do this in professional practice. The competitor is to retain some record of his recommendations which, if he shall later be admitted to the final competition, he will be expected to follow in the main.

## AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

### FELLOWSHIP IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

### FINAL COMPETITION, APRIL 26 TO JUNE 5, INCLUSIVE, 1915

During this final competition, it is understood that the competitors shall work in private and without assistance other than from the use of published texts, photographs, plates, etc. They shall not obtain criticisms from instructors, fellow students or others.

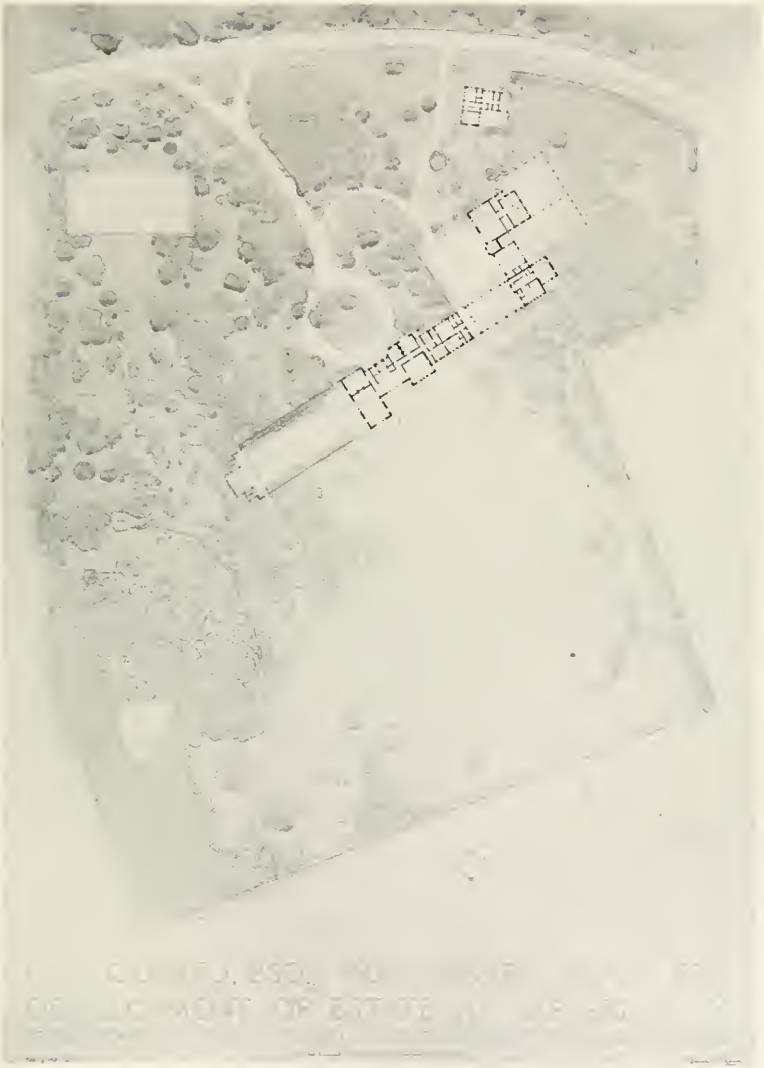
### PROBLEM

The problem is the one set for the Preliminary Competition, of the statement of which a copy is attached hereto. The area is the same (a new print of the topography accompanies this paper), and the conditions indicated on the topographic map and set forth in the just named statement of the Preliminary Competition remain the same in every respect for this Final Competition. But the program now calls for the most thorough possible development of this problem short of its actual execution, and thus demands complete working drawings, specifications, and detailed estimates of cost.

### REQUIREMENTS

The competitor is required to hand in:

1. A **general plan** for the whole estate, at the scale of the topographic map. This is to be based on, and follow, the essential idea embodied in the competitor's preliminary competition plan, and to show all the essential information which that showed with respect to the designer's scheme of treatment, and such other information as the competitor, if engaged on a problem in practice, would show in a case where he felt it particularly desirable to have the general plan carried out to the



Second Award—1915
Bremer W. Pond

Honorable Mention
Elbert Peets

maximum degree of completeness reasonable for such a general plan and taking into account what other drawings he is going to present with this plan.

2. **First-floor** plans of all buildings at ⅛ inch scale.

3. Sufficient **sketch elevations** to convey an impression of the general form and style of each building as conceived by the competitor.

4. **Complete construction drawings and specifications for the formal garden,** except for possible statuary or carving, which can be suggested.

5. **All drawings, specifications, and statements** necessary for complete effective execution of the **informal garden.**

6. **A complete grading and pipe plan** of the whole place, at the scale of the topographic map, with accompanying profiles of all roads (but not path), and cross-sections wherever desirable to insure proper modeling of the ground surface. On this grading plan are to be indicated complete provisions for disposal of surface water as well as sewage, and locations of pipes, hydrants, etc., for water-supply for all purposes, including fire protection.

7. **Details,** at ½ inch scale of all drain-inlets, catch-basins, hydrants, and such other **minor engineering structures** as the particular scheme calls for.

8. **Complete planting plan or plans** for whole place, including formal and informal flower-gardens, and vegetable-garden; and recommendations for preservation, removal, or supplementing of existing tree growth. This plan is to be accompanied by complete planting lists.

9. At least **two perspective drawings:** one showing the main building or building-group in relation to its surroundings (this may be a bird's eye view), the other a view in the formal garden showing the most important feature.

10. A full careful **report** covering the drawings and other material submitted by the competitor, and supplying such explanation as will be helpful to a clear understanding of the competitor's scheme (particularly the **reasons** behind its various provisions), and including a complete list of the cost data employed (see accompanying sheets of cost-unit data) whether supplied by the Fellowship Committee or not, and full text of competitor's calculations and estimates. This report is also to be used as the opportunity to argue effectively for the solution offered.

11. **Complete calculations of quantities** of materials and **estimates of cost** of the work.

12. Any other plans, drawings, sketches, specifications, reports, or estimates, which the complete satisfactory execution of the general scheme may call for.

In all cases the form of presentation—including material, style of rendering, etc.,—is left entirely to the competitor to determine.

## COST DATA

For the purposes of this problem, it is to be assumed:

1. That the nearest freight-siding to the property is one-half mile distant from the northeast corner of the property.

2. That, wherever a rock-outcrop is shown on the topographic map, the actual rock surface slopes outward and downward, in all directions, at an angle of 30 degrees from the horizontal.

3. That labor and materials, and constructions called for on this particular job, will cost according to the following cost-unit data so far as these are found to cover, and, where unit-data are not supplied, the competitor is to make and state his own assumptions of them:

## COST UNITS

| | |
|---|---|
| House, if of brick, per cu. ft. | $ .25 |
| House, if of plaster, per cu. ft. | .22½ |
| Gardener's house, if of brick | .20 |
| Labor, working foreman, per day | 3.50 |
| Labor, ordinary laborer, per day | 2.50 |
| Labor, two-horse team, including driver, per day | 6.00 |
| Topsoil stripped and put in place, per cu. yd. | .50 |
| Subsoil stripped and put in place, per cu. yd. | .50 |
| Sand brought in, per cu. yd. | 1.00 |
| Subsoil brought in, per cu. yd. | .80 |
| Topsoil brought in, per cu. yd. | 1.50 |
| Peat brought in, per cu. yd. | 1.50 |
| Rock cut in open cut (cellars), per cu. yd. | 3.50 |
| Rock cut in trenches, per cu. yd. | 5.00 |
| Bricks laid in wall in cement-mortar, including cost of brick, delivery, and laying, per 1,000 bricks | 25.00 |
| Telford road complete, including foundation and surfacing, per sq. yd. | 1.30 |
| Upper 4-inch broken-stone road, including surfacing but not foundation, per sq. yd. | .80 |
| Good bitulithic or similarly surfaced | |

road, complete with foundation, per sq. yd. ---------- 1.90
Gravel path, per sq. yd. ---------- .50
Brick path, per sq. yd. ---------- 2.00
Dry foundations (assuming material brought from outside the property), per cu. yd. ---------- 3.50
Vitrified (Akron) tile pipe, laid in trench with branches, but excluding cost of excavation and refilling:
For 6-inch pipe, per lin. ft. ---------- .20
For 8-inch pipe, per lin. ft. ---------- .30
Galvanized iron water-pipe (lead lined) laid in trench, but excluding for ¾-inch pipe, per lin. ft. ---------- .20
Galvanized iron water-pipe (lead lined) laid in trench, but excluding cost of excavation and refilling:
For 1-inch pipe, per lin. ft. ---------- .27
For 1½-inch pipe, per lin. ft. ---------- .27
For 2-inch pipe, per lin. ft. ---------- .56
Cast-iron water-pipe, laid in trench, but excluding cost of excavation and refilling, 4-inch pipe, per lin. ft. ---------- .33⅓
Barnyard manure, well rotted, delivered on ground, per cord ---------- 10.00
Manure and cultivation for turf, per acre ---------- 175.00
Planting, exclusive of cost of preparation of ground, and exclusive of cost of plants and their delivery; i. e., just labor:
For herbaceous plants, per plant ---------- .02½
For shrubs, per plant ---------- .07½
For small trees, per plant ---------- .12½
Concrete work, according to form.
Catch-basins, etc., according to form and size.

Plants to be purchased according to catalogue prices, less such discounts as may be allowed to client.

Other units according to judgment of competitor after such investigation as he may wish to make.

No profit or commission to be figured on these prices, either of labor or materials.

# THE PRIZE OF ROME

1920

## REPORT OF THE JURY IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Chairman
JAMES L. GREENLEAF ALBERT D. TAYLOR
CHARLES N. LOWRIE FERRUCCIO VITALE

## PROGRAM—PRELIMINARY COMPETITION

The problem consists of the design of a public park for a residential district of a large city on a tract shown on the accompanying topographic map, supposed to be situated in the midst of the district to be served by it.

The district served is assumed to be about one square mile in extent, with a population of about 30,000, including mechanics, clerks, salespeople, managers, and professional people, mainly occupied in establishments elsewhere in the city; not to the exclusion of industrial laborers but not predominantly an "industrial population" in the sense in which that term is applied to segregated areas occupied mainly by low-paid factory employees.

It is assumed that the City has made and is making, through its City Planning Agency, reasonable provision for large rural parks and reservations accessible by rail transportation, for small decorative squares, and in connection with its school system for intensive play-ground activities. Specifically it is assumed that there exists in the neighborhood of the park a school playground equipped with indoor and outdoor gymnasia, running track and playground apparatus, and none of these are to be provided in the park.

It is assumed also that there exists elsewhere, but accessible to the district served by the park, sufficient provision for playing baseball.

Otherwise the park is to provide recreation facilities for people of all ages and various tastes, and specifically for the following:

1. A place for outdoor band concerts.

2. An outdoor assembly place for public speaking, movie shows, and small pageants or other dramatic entertainments.

3. Facilities for the circulation of crowds under pleasant and attractive surroundings.

4. A "Community building" or group of buildings, including a general assembly room for dancing and other entertainments, smaller rooms for meetings, etc., a reading room and branch library, a cafeteria, general toilet rooms for men and for women, and space for administrative purposes. The ground floor area of the building is to be assumed for the purpose of the preliminary competition at not less than 8,000 nor more than 12,000 square feet and its height at not exceeding two stories and a basement.

The architectural elevation of the building or buildings is not required, but the architectural character for them is to be described by the contestant in the written report which accompanies his plans.

5. Wading pool.

6. A little children's lawn secluded and enclosed by foliage informally composed.

7. A naturalistic pond, with beaches, woodland and waterside planting, and with paths commanding, from point designated on the plan, selected views of the pond; the pond is to be drawn down and used for skating in winter.

8. A large field suitable for such uses as are consistent with the effectiveness of its appearance as the most spacious landscape unit of the park.

9. A display of flowers as elements of a formal composition.

10. A display of flowers as elements of a naturalistic composition.

## PROGRAM—FINAL COMPETITION

The program now calls for a carefully studied development of this problem and demands working drawings, specifications, and estimates of quantities.

### REQUIREMENTS

The competitor is required to hand in:

1. A **general plan** for the whole park, rendered in color, at the scale of the topographic map. This is to be based on, and follow, the essential ideas embodied in the competitor's preliminary competition plan, but the competitor is at liberty to make any improvement in the plan which does not involve an abandonment of those essential ideas. One element in the decision of the final competition will be the competitor's ability to recognize and to explain in his written statement (See Section 5 below) what the essential ideas embodied in his preliminary plan really were.

The final general plan is to show: the location and width of roads, paths and other paved or hard-surfaced areas, with figures of elevations at all critical points thereon, and of all outdoor steps with figures of elevation at the top and bottom of each; the location and outline of each building with a figure indicating the ground floor elevations; the outline of all masses of foliage which it is proposed to retain or to plant, differentiating between those masses which are designed to be kept below the height of the eye, those which are designed to obstruct the vision from ordinary points of view, and those under which the vision is designed ordinarily to range freely except as obstructed by the trunks; trees shown individually upon the topographic map which it is proposed to remove; the outlines of the bodies of water which it is proposed to retain or to create, with figures of elevation of the proposed water surface, distinguishing between existing shore lines which it is proposed to retain without change of elevation or location and those which are to be newly formed; the locations of lamp posts or other means of artificial illumination; and the locations of any other features of importance in the general design.

As in the case of the preliminary competition, the interior arrangement of the building or buildings is to be shown, either on the general plan or upon a supplementary drawing, at least to the point of designating the locations of the assembly room, the reading room, the caffeteria, the toilets, and the stairs.

2. At least **two perspective drawings:** one showing the main building or building-group in relation to its surroundings (this may be a bird's-eye view), and the other designed to illustrate what the competitor regards as the most important composition in the design of the park.

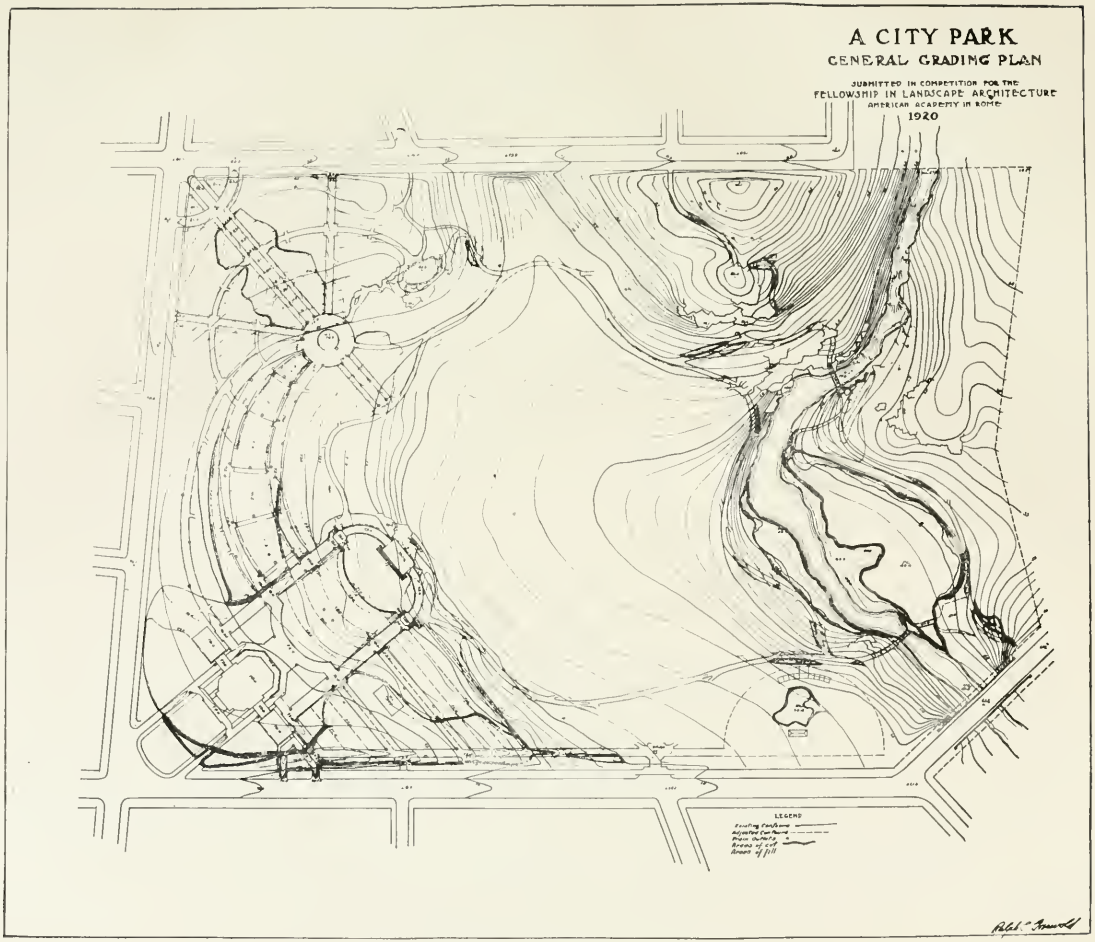
3. A **general grading plan,** to be drawn in ink on tracing cloth, at the scale of the topographic map showing:

(a) the limits of all areas within which it is proposed to raise the existing surface by filling, and

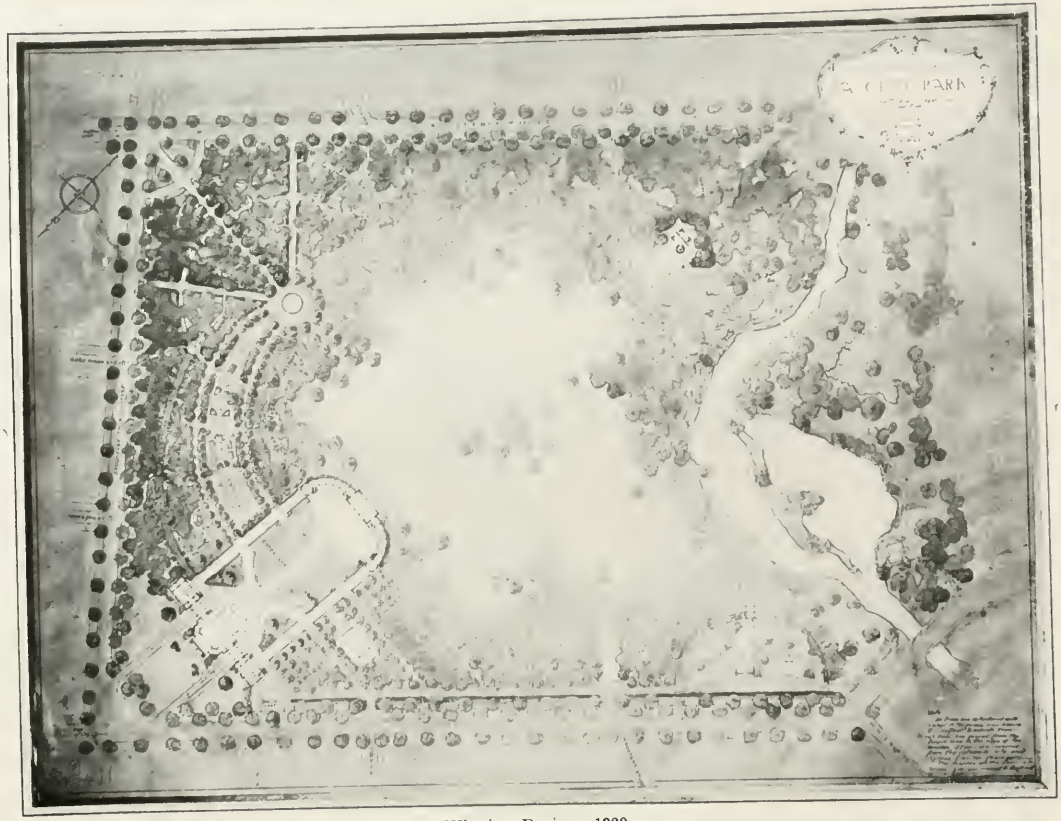
(b) the limits of all areas within which it is proposed to lower the existing surface by excavation, with an indication of the depth and form of the filling and of the excavation by means of the existing and proposed contours.

In addition, this plan is to show the proposed locations of drain inlets, but no other information is required. It is **not** intended to be a complete construction plan for the entire area of the park (see Section 4 below). This general grading plan is to be accompanied by an estimate of the quantities of cut and fill in cubic yards, with the original calculation sheets showing the processes by which the estimate was derived.

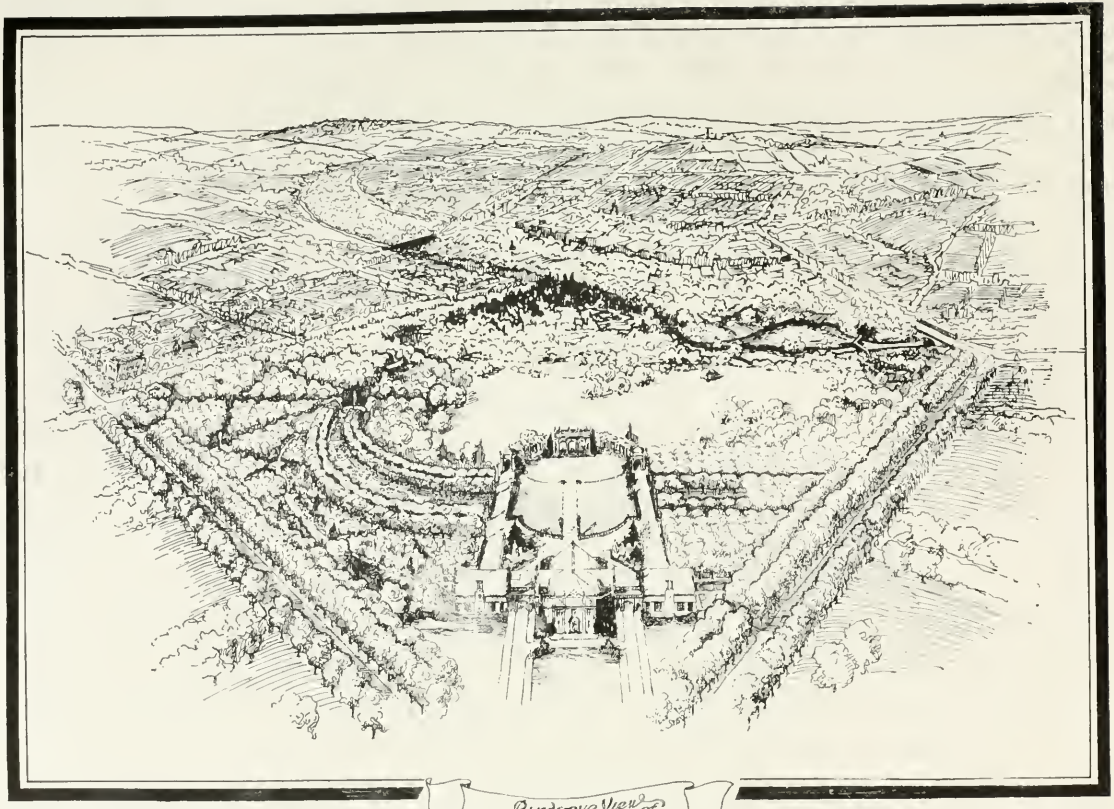
4. Complete **construction drawings and specifications, planting plans, planting lists and planting specifications:**




American Academy in Rome Competition—1920



Winning Design—1920
Ralph E. Griswold



Birds-eye View of A CITY PARK

Second Award—1920
Stanley White

(a) for a limited portion of the park which the competitor regards as best exemplifying his ability in **the more naturalistic aspects of landscape design,** including naturalistic shaping of the ground surface and informal compositions of foliage masses and flowering plants.

(b) for a limited portion of the park which the competitor regards as best exemplifying his ability in **the more formal aspects of landscape design.** The drawings required by this sub-section (4b) are not to include construction plans for buildings but are to include complete plans for structures of an architectural character other than buildings, with important details at a scale of not less than ¾ inch to the foot.

These drawings, lists and specifications are to be as complete and as detailed in respect to everything within the area which they cover as would be required to ensure the satisfactory realization of the design in practice by a contractor or contractors without supplementary oral instructions. They are to be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the unit quantities of every item necessary to the final result desired, but assignment of unit costs is not required.

5. A careful **written statement** enumerating the drawings and other material submitted by the competitor and supplying such explanation as will help the jury to a clear understanding and appreciation of his design and particularly of the **reasons** for the various decisions involved in it.

In all cases, except for the limitations above noted under Sections 1 and 3, the form of presentation—including material, style of rendering, etc.—is left entirely to the competitor to determine. Weight will be given to the quality of his drawings as evidence of his ability to express his ideas through that medium precisely, agreeably and without waste of effort, and to the quality of his written statement as evidence of his ability to write clear, terse and effective English.

Local Conditions governing the solution of the problem:

The competitor is to assume as the location for the problem some part of the Continental United States with the climate of which he is familiar, and is to specify the climate at least as definitely as by naming the State in which he assumes the location to be. It will be assumed that his specification of the locality does not carry with it the assumption of any peculiar local conditions controlling the design other than general climatic conditions, and other than those set forth in the statement of the problem and on the topographical map.

As to soil, the site is assumed to have a deep sandy loam of good fertility with outcrops of gneiss or hard sandstone at the points indicated on the topographical map. The rock is assumed to slope outward and downward at an angle of 30 degrees from the vertical.

The Award: Ralph E. Griswold (1).
Stanley White (2).
Fabian McKeon Smith (3).

# NATHAN FRANKLIN BARRETT

## A MINUTE ON HIS LIFE AND SERVICE

Nathan Franklin Barrett was born in Staten Island, N. Y., November 19, 1845, and died in Pelham, N. Y., October 17, 1919. At the time of his death he was the oldest living landscape architect, and had practiced his profession for fifty years. His father was one of the founders of the firm of Barrett Nephews, the large and well-known dyeing establishment of Staten Island. The son never chose to follow the trade and in his early youth, the romance of the sea attracting him, he led a sea-faring life for several years. Finally returning home, he went to war and served three years with the Union armies, being wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, where he served under Sheridan. In 1866 he took up the serious study of landscape architecture, which he chose for a life profession, spending a period of practical apprenticeship in his brother's nursery, at the same time familiarizing himself with all existing literature on the subject and visiting all constructed works, worthy of attention, within reach. In those days, there was little in the way of precedent for an American landscape architect to follow, beyond the comparatively few country places executed by Andrew Jackson Downing, and the writings of the latter, with those also, perhaps, of Donald G. Mitchell, whose interest in the subject was pronounced. It is also possible that the development of Central Park in New York, which was then being undertaken by Frederick Law Olmsted and Downing Vaux, had some influence in his choice of career, and that this was also a subject of his particular interest.

In 1869 he executed his first commission and some of his earliest work of importance was for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in connection with which he laid out a number of station grounds, including those at Roselle, Cranford, Fanwood, Netherwood and Plainfield.

His works were nation wide and extended from Maine and Florida on the east coast to California on the west. Perhaps his individuality was best expressed in the country estates he treated, but he was identified with the laying out of many towns and suburban residence districts. His most important work of this class was the town of Pullman, Ill. (now a part of Chicago), which he planned in 1872; and George R. Pullman was not only his enthusiastic client but one of his warmest personal friends. Other towns which he planned, or the planning of which he was closely concerned with, were those of Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Tex., and Chevy Chase, Md.

In 1895 he was appointed landscape architect of the Essex County Park Commission, associated with John Bogart, civil engineer. He served this commission for several years. Branch Brook Park in the Oranges bears the particular stamp of his treatment, and the selection of park lands and the layout of connecting boulevards constituted some of his important duties. He served as a commissioner of the Palisades Inter-State Park from 1900 to 1915, in the latter year being appointed landscape architect of the commission. He was a member of the National Arts Club from the begin-

ning of its existence. In 1903 he was elected President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, having been one of the original group associating to form the latter society, indeed having been one of the prime powers toward its formation.

His home in New Rochelle, which he built in 1890 and occupied until a few years ago, he designed with a view of illustrating what a landscape architect could do with a half-acre plot. Rather than adhere to a general fixed scheme and a conventional design, with symmetrical balancing of parts, he preferred to develop within this area individual features of landscape design. His garden, therefore, was actually divided into irregular sections, and here he instituted a variety of garden types: the old fashioned Colonial garden, the Japanese, Roman, and Moorish gardens, and English topiary work. By the use of his cellar, which was opened to the garden level and through which a long vista continued, he devised what he was pleased to describe as a Normandy peasant's sitting room, a German peasant's kitchen, a Pompeian Court and other details of interest. A little brook at the rear of the property materially added in the formation of picturesque effects, and the garden was replete with pleasant little nooks and surprises at every turn.

Mr. Barrett's work was always of striking originality and his imaginative powers were without bounds. He despised the conventional and was never content to be bound by precedents. Describing one of his works, a newspaper account quotes his words as follows:

"In every instance the effect produced is suggestive and the critic must grasp what lies beyond. The charm of this design lies in its variety, its lack of conventionality, the absence of mass in color, the absence of shrub borders and little patches of green grass, so often called lawns. The poppy and the ground ivy, and creeping Charlie and myrtle mingle together; the aster and goldenrod feel at home; ferns and mosses are used liberally, and while abandon is aimed at, there is 'method in the madness,' and the wild garden and the formal play their part, each enhancing the charm of the other."

Referring to his comment on "mass in color," an expression of his is recollected in which he contrasts the virtues of "color spots" and "color masses." "Compare one beautiful diamond, against a bit of black velvet, with a diamond necklace boldly displayed,—which is the more satisfying to the eye?" Continuing he would say, when the formal and the informal were being discussed: "The formal garden is a gem, therefore should be an attachment, a pendant, to the house: —away from the house, an area you enter and pass through, but never a part of the general scene." He had an apt manner of expression and could illustrate the point of his argument most successfully through quaint anecdote or apt simile. Garden pictures in magazines he would not consider as wholly faithful. "Take a grill gate," he would say, "A couple of posts and some trees, and perhaps you would have something for a good photograph, but such is a representation of only a meagre detail of the real art of the landscape architect." Mr. Barrett's view of landscape was always that which comprehended the artistic possibilities first. If at some time this would occasion a departure from the natural or straightforward method of development, and his client might experience certain preliminary qualms, he could at least be always assured that the ultimate production would be something unique and interesting, and decidedly worth while. Mr. Barrett's mind would at once comprehend possibilities far beyond the powers of the average lay mind; indeed, he possessed this qualification to a greater degree, in the writer's opinion, than any of his contemporaries in the landscape art.

While his tendency was principally toward the formal, and many of his gardens were designed for individual striking features of perhaps varied types, yet these were always properly harmonized and the general scene would not suffer. He claimed to be the earliest exponent of the formal garden in America, the Ponce-de-Leon Hotel in Florida and the estate of R. G. Dunn at Narragansett Pier containing his first efforts along these lines. Up to this time landscape architects had followed the vogue of Olmsted and Downing of this country, who in turn had been influenced by the teachings of Humphrey Repton, the famous English landscape architect of the 18th century. Apart from early Colonial gardens, the formal garden in America put in its first appearance in the early nineties. However, Mr. Barrett did not allow the formal class of treatment to influence him wholly and he used to advantage much of the informal type of landscape (which he would term "Reptonian"), and his work shows many excellent examples of this style.

Among the most prominent country places he designed, the following may be mentioned: P. A. B. Widener, Ogontz, Pa.; H. O. Havemeyer, Islip, L. I.; Joseph H. Choate, Stockbridge, Mass.; Martin Maloney, Spring Lake, N. J.; Stanley Mortimer, Wheatley Hills, L. I.; H. D. Auchincloss, Newport, R. I.; Norman B. Ream, Thompson, Conn.; W. F. Havemeyer, Seabright, N. J.; F. D. Adams, Seabright, N. J.; C. B. Alexander, Tuxedo, N. Y.; and Elliot F. Shepard, Scarborough, N. Y.

Personally Mr. Barrett was a most agreeable and lovable character. One of his chief delights was to sit over his pipe in long converse with a fellow practitioner, discoursing on the theories of landscape design, and relating the many interesting incidents of his career. His clients invariably became his friends and he was always a welcome guest at their homes. By nature truly an artist in all that the word means, his mind was free from sordidness of any kind, and his "art" was to him the greatest thing in the world. An offense to his "art" was an offense against him personally, and no landscape architect ever set his profession upon a higher pedestal. Like most real artists, he was not a good business man and this, combined with an affliction of the throat, helped to curtail the activity of his practice and many of his personal comforts during the last decade of his life. With Mr. Barrett passes one of the most picturesque personalities in the profession of the landscape architect, and one of its most steadfast promoters. In these days where press of commercialism grows stronger as time passes, and old ideals become increasingly difficult to follow, Mr. Barrett's figure is one that will be missed.

# CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON

## ASSOCIATE MEMBER

## A MINUTE ON HIS LIFE AND SERVICE

Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., pioneer and widely known advisor in city planning, author, and Professor of Civic Design in the University of Illinois, died at Albany, N. Y., on December 30, 1917, in his forty-ninth year.

He was born at Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., on April 30, 1869, the son of Arthur and Jane Howell (Porter) Robinson, who shortly after his birth moved to Rochester, N. Y. There he received his schooling, and, from the University of Rochester, in 1891, the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

From college, he entered journalism, and, from 1891 until 1902, was an editor of *The Post-Express* (Rochester); in 1904, of *The Philadelphia Ledger* and, in 1907, of *The Municipal Journal* (New York City); while, for some years, he was a regular contributing editor of *The Survey, The Architectural Record* and *The Boston Transcript;* and, at his death, had long been known as a prolific, and always level-headed and interesting, contributor to newspapers and periodicals, particularly on subjects of civil interest. (For a record of the more important of his publications, see the accompanying bibliography.)** In 1899, a series of three articles which he contributed to *The Atlantic Monthly* on the subject of municipal improvement in the United States attracted unusual attention—for the great present interest in the bettering of the conditions of city life through more rational planning of the city itself was then hardly more than beginning, and he was an earnest pioneer in the field. Shortly after their appearance, he was invited by *Harper's Magazine* to go abroad and prepare a similar series on municipal development in Europe; and, having, through this trip, accumulated much more material than could possibly find place in these articles, he was moved in 1901 to the writing of his first book in his chosen field—the field of city planning, especially planning for increase of civic beauty. Despite the impressive, even though abbreviated, list of organizations which in the "Foreword" of this little book he refers to as having "done some definite thing to improve a community's appearance," city planning was still so new as a subject of public interest that, journalist though he was, he was unable to find a publisher willing to take the financial risk of publication.

"Compelled at last to bring out the book, prosaically named, 'The Improvement of Towns and Cities,' at his own expense, he had the gratification of seeing it jump at once into favor and success. In a few months it had to be reprinted; in less than a year it was reprinted again, and now reprint follows reprint, and edition follows edition. . . . Abroad, *The Westminster Gazette* hailed Mr. Robinson as a leader of a new school of prophets."

Such, according to a subsequent review* of Robinson's career, was the enthusiastic reception of this early work. But this little book was much more than

*Translated into Spanish for the *Revista Municipal,* Havana, March, 1908.
**Omitted for lack of space.

a "best seller" for the moment. Reread now, after the lapse of almost a generation and when the literature of civic improvement has already swelled to little-dreamed-of proportions, it is still impressive as a simple, earnest, straightforward statement of the farreaching value, and some of the many possible ways, of creating more beautiful civic environments. Though Robinson's later works have still further emphasized the value of civic beauty and the importance of planning for this, it may well be questioned whether any of them, though informed by his greatly enlarged experience in dealing with actual civic problems and by his riper powers of thought, have actually made a greater contribution to the betterment of cities than this first book.

From this point, his career is so crowded with constructive endeavor, and he accomplishes so many definite things for public advantage, and receives so many marked evidences of successful achievement, that any full account of his work and its results becomes quite impossible. The article already quoted gives the important facts of his career which now rapidly succeed one another. Though its statements are quoted primarily to sketch a part of the comparatively short career of one man and are personal to him, since similar experiences were being had more and more by others, they indicate as clearly the general awakening of American public sentiment with respect to civic improvement as they do the way in which, and the extent to which, he was, from now on, a most important figure and always a great energizing influence in this movement,—the movement for which the writings and practice of men like the Olmsteds, Eliot, and others had been preparing the way.

"Mr. Robinson was now giving all his time to his subject, and, taking up the preparation of his second book, he removed for some months to Boston to be in touch with its ampler facilities for a study of municipal aesthetics. In Boston also he served as acting secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, then the leading national organization devoted to the subject in which he was interested, its membership made up of landscape architects, park superintendents, park commissioners, and a few public-spirited citizens. As his work neared completion, Mr. Robinson returned to Rochester. He had now been elected regular secretary of the Association, of which the membership was rapidly growing, and had made the personal acquaintance of most of the men professionally active in municipal improvements. In May, 1903, the new book, 'Modern Civic Art,' came out.

"Various local improvement societies of the Middle West had federated themselves in an organization of which the headquarters were in Springfield, Ohio; and Mr. Robinson and others felt that the general movement would be furthered if the American Park and Outdoor Art Association—largely representative of professional knowledge—and this other organization largely composed of those who wanted to better local conditions and were seeking how to do it—could be brought together. At a joint convention, held in St. Louis in 1904, this union was accomplished, and there was formed the American Civic Association. For a few months, until the organization could be put on its feet, Mr. Robinson consented to accept the temporary secretaryship. He then resigned to enter the professional field that had now opened to him.

"The first commission which he received to apply to a concrete case his abstract theories, had come to him from Buffalo, N. Y., where the Society for Beautifying Buffalo had lately been formed. His report on the opportunities

for improving the city was read at a public meeting, was published, . . . and aroused great interest. The Board of Commerce of Detroit then invited him to visit that city and make a similar report; and this report and one by F. L. Olmsted were published together in pamphlet form by the Board. Their recommendations are still the basis of improvement work in Detroit, and it is interesting to note that one of the men most active in securing Mr. Robinson's visit—Hon. James E. Scripps—dying shortly afterward, left $50,000 for the improvement of the city. Colorado Springs next sent for Mr. Robinson to make suggestions for the treatment of its very wide streets. There he was engaged by the coöperation of an improvement society and the Chamber of Commerce. His report . . . was published . . . and its recommendations were enacted into ordinances.

"A park commission of Columbus, Ohio, recently appointed but granted no funds, obtained by personal subscription a sum sufficient to secure a little visit from Mr. Robinson, that he might tell the city what its opportunities were. He did this with such effect in a written report . . . that the people demanded a careful and thorough study of the situation by an expert commission, and the City Council appropriated several thousand dollars for that purpose. A commission of five, including Mr. Robinson, was appointed . . . In Syracuse, N. Y., a newspaper—*The Herald*—desired to rouse the people to a realization of the need of a park commission, and asked Mr. Robinson to write a series of ten articles on the opportunities of the city. In three months the bill was in the legislature, backed by the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations. The commission was then appointed, and a good park system is now being planned.

"Denver, which had watched Mr. Robinson's work in Colorado Springs, called next for him. He was engaged by the city; and one feature of his report—a civic center, of which the state capitol should be the crown, involving the expenditure of a great sum of money—created a sensation. For weeks the newspapers were filled with discussion of it and letters about it. Then the real estate board arranged a dinner at which it should be discussed. The dinner was not an invitation affair, nor free. Those who came had to pay for their plates; but the largest available room, the banquet hall of the Brown Palace Hotel, was engaged. There were seats for 400, and 800 applied for them. The mayor presented a plan for financing the project by creating graduated zones of benefit, in which the property owners would be assessed to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on improvement bonds to run fifty years. . . . To issue the long term bonds a charter amendment was necessary, and, in the several months before that could be submitted to popular vote, questions of the municipal ownership of public utilities had been injected into the campaign. These befogged the bond-issue matter, and by a slender majority the latter was defeated. The vote was locally considered so indecisive, however, and so lacking in significance as to the civic center project that the administration resolved to carry out by other means a slight modification of the plan. Little by little the necessary property is being acquired. Most of Mr. Robinson's other recommendations for Denver have now been executed.

"From Denver, Mr. Robinson went to Honolulu, where the reading of his books had awakened civic aspirations and created a demand for his personal advice, such that the local government made an appropriation to obtain a report from him. . . . The newspapers in editorial comment on the completed report referred to it as 'a marvelous revelation of

local possibilities' . . . and as commanding 'substantially the unanimous approval of our best qualified citizens.' But perhaps a more striking evidence of the satisfaction which it gave is in the fact that on the day that Mr. Robinson sailed for home a delegation from the Association Improvement Societies presented him with a purse voluntarily subscribed.

"Returning to the mainland, the city administration in Oakland, Calif., engaged Mr. Robinson to . . . report on the park possibilities—a matter in which there was then very little popular interest. Six months after the report was submitted and published, an issue of $992,000 in bonds, for the purchase of lands he selected, was voted on by the people. There was now great interest. The Board of Trade, the Merchants' Exchange and every civic organization endorsed the project, an open letter to the citizens from Mr. Robinson was published in the papers, and on election day the principal business and manufacturing houses gave their workmen an extra half hour in order that all might vote. The result was an extraordinarily heavy poll, with a majority of five to one in favor of the issue, while there were about a dozen precincts in each of which the negative vote was less than ten.

"An improvement club in the little city of Watertown, N. Y., engaged his services for a preliminary study, and then commissioned him to execute various definite plans. The rival city of Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, learning of the success at Watertown, sent for him next. Jamestown, N. Y., engaged him through its new park commission. . . . Dubuque, Iowa, called him next. He was employed there by a Joint Committee representative of the Commercial Club, The Federated Women's Clubs, and the Trades and Labor Congress. His western trips had come to be a series of receptions. . . . At Des Moines, . . . at Cedar Rapids, Salt Lake, Spokane, Seattle—wherever he stopped—commercial, civic, or political bodies made him their guest."

Among still other American cities which have called on him for advice as to their plan or development, should be noted: Ridgewood, N. J.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; San Jose, Calif.; Fayetteville, N. Y.; Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, Calif.; Waterloo, Iowa; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Alton, Ill.; Greensboro, N. C.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; and Long Beach, Calif. For all these, reports have been published, which, in most cases, give his sole recommendations, but in some cases embody the joint recommendations of a group of experts of which he has been one; as in the case of Columbus, Ohio, where the Plan Commission included also Austin W. Lord, architect; Charles N. Lowrie, landscape architect; Albert Kelsey, architect; and H. A. McNeil, sculptor; Detroit, Mich., in which project he was associated with Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.; and Omaha, Neb., where he collaborated with George B. Ford and E. P. Goodrich.

From October, 1915, to his death, Robinson had been continuously associated as Consultant on City Planning with Mr. William Pitkin, Jr., landscape architect, of Rochester, who notes the following projects as the most important ones on which Robinson was engaged in this capacity during the last two and a quarter years of his short, busy life: a report to the City of Lancaster, Pa., on the selection of a station site, submitted March, 1917; a city plan for Greensboro, N. C., the rough draft of which was completed by Robinson a few days before his death and has since been printed in the original form (the week before he died, he had been at Greensboro at work on this plan); a plan for the development

of Guilford Battle Ground Park near Greensboro, N. C., a National park on the site of which occurred the Revolutionary battle between General Green and General Cornwallis, just preceding the latter's surrender at Yorktown (since Robinson's death, the plans have been completed by Mr. Pitkin); and the Eclipse Park tract at Beloit, Wis., a housing development for Fairbanks-Morse Company, for which the plans have now been completed by Mr. Pitkin.

In the spring of 1910, having become deeply interested in problems of residential subdivision, he came to the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture for special study and for some months of quiet research in its city-planning collections. Though regularly enrolled as a student in the writer's advanced course, he was, by special note of the President and Fellows, made the guest of the University throughout his stay. Largely as a result of his visit and study, but as a result also in part of another trip to England about this time to attend the International Town Planning Conference in London, his next important book on city planning, entitled "The Width and Arrangement of Streets" (appreciatively dedicated to the Harvard University School of Landscape Architecture and to its Chairman), was published in 1911, and was five years later rewritten, much enlarged, and published under a new title, "City Planning: with Special Reference to the Planning of Streets and Lots," though still almost exclusively concerned with the fundamental requirements of functional street-platting and particularly in relation to residential districts.

In 1908 there had appeared in attractive form from the press of Paul Elder & Co. his "The Call of the City," in which all who love the city will find much of its emotional appeal brought out in Robinson's most enjoyable style. Something of the rare beauty of his own spirit breathes through his few published poems.

His rare native gifts, his varied journalistic experience, his naturally sanguine temperament, and his particularly sane and sympathetic and altogether wholesome outlook on life all find expression in his lucid, persuasive, and unusually pleasing style. He always wrote interestingly, and his written contribution, as a clear, straightforward expounder and pleader, is a unique one to the subject of civic improvement, particularly in its aesthetic aspects.

Though city planning had already been taught for many years in the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, there nevertheless existed in no American university a Chair of Civic Design. In 1913, such a chair was established at the University of Illinois, and Robinson shortly accepted a call to it; in fact, it is understood that this new chair was created with Robinson in mind as its first holder. He thus became most fittingly the first in this country to be honored with the title of Professor of Civic Design. Of the undergraduate course in civic design which Robinson forthwith developed at Illinois, Prof. Frederick N. Evans, the present head of the Department of Landscape Gardening there, who was most closely associated with Robinson in this instruction, says that it was given as a required part in the curriculum of the Landscape Gardening Department, though open also to other members of the University; that Robinson conducted the work in two terms, coming from his home in Rochester to Champaign for four weeks in the fall, and six weeks in the spring; that each term was distinct in its scope, the fall semester having to do with an historical study of city planning, its aims and general application included under the term "Repair," while the spring semester looked ahead to fu-

ture city-planning efforts, typified by the term "Prepare;" and that during each term he endeavored to take the class to some good-sized city, where for two or three days, its members would be brought into close touch with actual examples of the problems they were considering. Referring especially to the quality of Robinson's instruction, Prof. Evans writes: "From a wealth of experience and research he was able to emphasize and vivify every point touched upon with interesting citations and illustrations. His fund of knowledge of detail in his subject seemed inexhaustible, and always his ideas in the classroom were given forth with a lively alertness, at times spiced with fine humor, and in terms of such masterly English expression as his students will never forget." It is to be regretted that his early death prevented the execution of a plan which he had in mind of putting into book form the substance of his regular lectures to his Illinois classes in civic design.

No full list ever exists of the well-nigh indefinite number of organizations with which such a man as Robinson becomes at one time or another affiliated. He was recording secretary for the American League for Civic Improvements, organizer and first secretary of the National Alliance of Civic Organizations, member of the City Improvement Committee of the Architectural League of America, of the Arts and Crafts Club of New York, of the National Municipal League (and member of its Advisory Council), the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the National Housing Association, the National Conference on City Planning, the American City Planning Institute, corresponding member of the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, the only member outside New York City of the New York State Committee on Congestion of Population in New York, and associate member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. To this National Society of landscape architects, though not a landscape architect himself, he was elected in 1915 in recognition of "the notable service he has rendered in his pioneer work in city planning in this country; as author and civic advisor; and in his leading many individual American cities to higher ideals of rational planning for health, efficiency, and beauty." All over this country he was an honorary member of improvement organizations. Abroad, he was an honorary member of the Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising (S. C. A. P. A.), of the Council for the Town Planning Institute of England, and of other European civic societies. Finally, he was not without honor, even in his own home city: in Rochester, N. Y., where he had been a lifelong resident, he was a park commissioner, a director of the Children's Playground League, a member of the Rochester Art League, a director of the Memorial Art Gallery, secretary of the Civic Improvement Committee which secured the Rochester City Plan, member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of its City Planning Committee. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, and, in 1905, his Alma Mater had appropriately conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

At his death, in wartime, he was an earnestly interested member and worker of the American Society of Landscape Architects' Special Committee to Coöperate with the Comité Néerlando-Belge d'Art Civique, which is the official American representative of that Comité and charged with aiding it in every way from American experience in its collection and arrangement of material for the use of the replanners—whoever they shall be—of the Belgian communities destroyed in the war. To this work he had brought his characteristic, rare initiative,

good judgment, and devoted spirit of service.

In 1896 he was married to Eliza Ten Eyck Pruyn of Albany, N. Y., who survives him. She was always most closely associated with him in his city planning work, often accompanying him on his visits to distant cities, and assisting in many ways in the effective and prompt accomplishment of his service.

Virtually without technical training in the planning of areas of land and the arrangement of objects upon them for man's use and enjoyment; without, in fact, any specific technical training, either as a landscape architect, or as an architect or engineer—the three professions which have most to contribute to the development of expert powers in the field of city planning—his alert mind, profound human sympathy, and determined purpose enabled him nevertheless to win success and to render a lasting service to his profession, to his country, and to the world. In view of the extraordinary timeliness of his writings and of his professional efforts with individual American communities, he may, with reason, be regarded as the prophet of city planning in this country. For his service, from the very nature of his approach to the problems of city planning, has been essentially as a publicist and teacher, and as a wise and skillful professional advisor and consultant rather than as a professional designer whose service is largely rendered through more or less elaborately developed, detailed, drafted plans and working drawings, specifications, and estimates. Somewhat of the latter, particularly in his later years and through his association with Mr. Pitkin, he did, but his work will always be noteworthy for its effectiveness without these usual and now more and more necessary means. He was truly *sans peur et sans reproche*. His friends will always honor his memory as much for his strong, sterling character, his unfailing gentleness and courtesy, and very lovable personality as for the ability behind his great service.

# CHARLES PIERPONT PUNCHARD, JR.

## A MINUTE ON HIS LIFE AND SERVICE

Charles Pierpont Punchard, Jr., Landscape Architect, Landscape Engineer to the National Park Service, and a Member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, died at his home in Denver, Colorado, on November 12, 1920, in his thirty-sixth year.

He was born in Framingham Center, Massachusetts, June 3, 1885, the son of Charles Pierpont and Mattie Frost (Blanchard) Punchard. He was of old New England stock, the first Punchard in this country having come from Devonshire, England, with John Endicott's company and settled in Salem. He attended school in Framingham till the age of fifteen; and then, when his family removed to Brookline, attended high school there until in 1901 at the age of sixteen he entered the office of his uncle, William H. Punchard, Landscape Architect, with whom he got his first professional training. In fact, he was associated with his uncle for eight years, at the end of which, the firm being then Punchard & Negus, he was urged by Mr. Negus to apply for admission as a Special Student to the Harvard course in Landscape Architecture. For two years he studied Landscape Architecture at Harvard where his clear head, sound judgment, and his natural response to the beautiful in art, as well as in nature, coupled with his characteristic conscientiousness and devotion, enabled him to stand high in all his work. By his fellow-workers he was respected for his practical knowledge, and was beloved by all because of his winning personality. Not holding a Bachelor's degree he could not become a candidate for the professional degree of Master in Landscape Architecture from the Harvard School, though he did, at the time he left, have a very large measure of the professional equipment of a graduate.

During this period of work in the Harvard School, he had formed a friendship with Frederick Noble Evans. They formed a partnership under the firm name of Evans & Punchard, and in the fall of 1911 opened an office in Cleveland, Ohio, for the all-round practice of the profession. The new firm prospered and extended its practice widely, even to the Pacific Coast. About April 1, 1913, however, when Evans was in California, Charles, as a result of a cold caught on a professional trip, contracted a serious throat-disorder and was obliged to quit work and go to a sanitarium at Colorado Springs. Professor Evans, in a letter to the writer under date of December 22, 1920, writes of Charles as follows:

"I saw in Charles a personality which combined in an unusual way professional skill and keen judgment and likable manly qualities. The proposition of going with me to Cleveland appealed to him, and we opened an office in the Schofield Building at a time when the term "Landscape Architect" required explanation after an introduction there. As I had calculated, his experience in handling details of field work and measured drawings for construction proved invaluable to us and from him I learned a great deal. He worked with a speed and exactness and a neatness in presentation that one finds inspiration in thinking of. It was always a pleasure to introduce him to personal and business friends, because these invariably were glad to claim him as a friend thereafter. The necessity of making his own way to a great extent and of making his own

decisions had led to a judgment more mature than one usually found in one of his age. I remember with some sense of humor his way of scoring those who he considered had not acted squarely; and I remember, too, the many affectionate memories which he was wont to expand upon in private. It was with consternation, while in Mr. Child's office in Santa Barbara during the winter of 1913, having arranged with Charles for expanding the work in the West which Mr. Child kindly rendered possible, that I received word from Charles of the sudden attack which overtook him. His doctor ordered him to leave Cleveland at once; but, with the deterinamtion of the captain on a sinking vessel, he wrote that he would not leave till I returned, which I soon did. I did induce him to go finally, seeing him in Colorado Springs on my way East. 'I am going to win this fight,' he said to me, as I left him alone in his room."

Charles did win his fight for the time being, and in May, 1914, he was able to leave the sanitarium, though obliged still to exercise a great deal of care not to bring about a recurrence of his difficulty, and still and for an indefinite time to remain at a high altitude. He was, therefore, obliged to renounce the idea of continuing the practice of Landscape Architecture with Evans in Cleveland, who, so long as there was any hope of Charles' return, had held on to the business and the firm name. Charles settled in Denver and in time was able to do a certain amount of professional work. In the spring of 1916 Mr. Irvin J. McCrary, who was practicing in Denver, offered him a place; and he was with McCrary until the spring of 1917 and from letters during that time to the writer was evidently happy to be back again in the practice of his chosen profession. We were getting into the war and he could no longer refrain from doing his utmost to get into active service. He was unsucessful in this on account of his physical condition but on July 30, 1917, he received his appointment to a position in Washington under the Fine Arts Commission and entered the Service of the Department of Public Buildings and Grounds as Landscape Architect for the District of Columbia. On July 31, he was transferred to the position of Landscape Engineer of the National Park Service of the Interior Department and was serving in this capacity at the time of his death in Denver on the evening of November, 12, 1920.

The following extracts from the writer's correspondence with the National Park Service is believed to be of interest to Charles Punchard's friends. Acting Director Mr. Horace M. Albright writes as follows:

"I am pleased to observe your interest in Mr. Punchard. He was appointed last summer as Landscape Engineer in the National Park Service and spent several months in Yellowstone Park where he made a study of the arrangement of the buildings occupied by the various concessioners. As a result of his recommendations we have required the camping company, particularly, to rearrange and alter certain of their structures and otherwise make their camps more attractive and harmonious with the environment.

"Following his stay in Yellowstone Mr. Punchard made a survey of conditions with a view to more comprehensive developments in General Grant and Sequoia National Parks, and then proceeded to Yosemite, where he spent most of the winter making a general study of conditions, more especially with reference to the Valley.

"Mr. Mather had him accompany him for a short visit to the Grand Canyon National Park, and took him later to Hawaii to make a preliminary inspection of the National Park in the islands.

"As Landscape Engineer Mr. Punchard occupies a position of considerable responsibility and he is consulted on all problems dealing with architectural and landscape features in the various parks. He is regarded as particularly competent and is held in high esteem by all of us. We feel that he is especially fitted for the work, and besides I am sure that he has a genuine interest in it which makes his efforts the more effective."

And in reply to a further specific inquiry from the writer, Mr. Albright, under date of May 29, added the following:

"As few new improvements were being made, the position of landscape engineer was not filled until we secured the services of Mr. Punchard last summer. He devotes himself exclusively to landscape planning and general architectural work. He has no administrative functions, nor does he have control of the general engineering work, which is under the supervision of our park superintendents and our general engineer. His advice on landscape matters, however, must be accepted by park superintendents and the general engineer, and in order that he may be able to give this advice on the ground we have him go from park to park as occasion arises for his assistance."

It is stated that, while Charles was in the Yosemite, the King and Queen of Belgium in their tour over here visited some of the National Parks, and he was selected to be the personal escort of the Queen, and also that at the end of the trip the King decorated him with one of the orders of the Belgium Court.

On May 15, 1920, Charles, who had for years been a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and latterly a member of its Standing Committee on National Parks, said in the course of a letter to the writer:

"I am working on a letter to the Committee on National Parks and hope to get it off this next week if possible, although I am very busy with other developments here.

"The tourists and campers are coming in to Yosemite in numbers 300 per cent. in excess of the same dates last season, and it looks like the biggest year we have ever experienced and our appropriations no larger than last year, which means that we are to be seriously crippled for improvements. By another week we will have to cut our labor force to not more than ten men, in order to get through till July 1. So you see there is very little money for landscape work this summer."

Mr. Horace M. Albright, then Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, writes under date of November 30, 1920:

"Of course you have heard of the death of our Landscape Engineer, Mr. Punchard. This was a very serious loss to our Bureau and personally we superintendents feel his death very keenly. He was making a wonderful success in the National Park Service."

The following letter from Mr. Arthur Hawthorne Carhart, Recreation Engineer of the United States Forest Service, is particularly significant as indicating the extent to which Charles extended his intelligent and broad-sighted service beyond the confines of the areas immediately under his control and, by meeting in a friendly coöperative spirit the one Recreation Engineer in the Forest Service, undoubtedly did much toward tempering the feeling of jealously which has existed in some quarters between the champions of these two Services, represented for our profession by Punchard and Carhart:

"Soon after I came to this work in the forests I met Mr. Punchard in the Yellowstone Park. After this meeting we corresponded and whenever possible met and discussed our problems. There is a belief existing in some quarters that the Park and Forest Services do not coöperate as much as they might, but Punchard and I had no difficulty in getting together on all subjects and discussing them freely. We had planned some work along coöperative lines which was to cover the approaches to all of the National Parks in the District. The roads into the majority of the parks pass through National Forests and constitute some of the best scenic attractions viewed by visitors. We had planned to correlate our work along these traffic lines so that there would be a unity impossible to secure without close coöperation."

The following extract from a letter dated November 16 from Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, then Acting Director of the National Park Service, to Miss Theodora Kimball, Librarian of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, is the best possible evidence of the way in which the officials of the National Park Service regarded Charles—his work and his personality:

"'Punch,' as his friends were wont to call him, made friends wherever he hung his hat. Faithful, loyal, hard-working, and energetic, he was also endowed with a fund of good common sense and rare judgment that secured

for him the respect of all with whom he came in professional contact. He was always ready to devote his energies to public duties, irrespective of the demands on his vitalities. In addition to his work as landscape architect of the District he rendered great services to the Public Buildings Commission of Congress when the investigations and report of that body were under way. I myself, as Assistant Director of the National Park Service, saw him shortly before his death in Denver, when he told me that he had so many reports yet to write that he did not want to keep away from his work and take a rest 'as long as he could push a pencil.' Apparently, however, his strength waned fast after that, because two weeks thereafter a telegram was received at National Park headquarters that he had died. It is such men as Mr. Punchard that leave their indelible stamp by work faithfully and well done, which serves as an inspiration to others in his profession and in the Service.

"As an evidence of the esteem in which Charles Punchard and his work were held by Director Mather, the Director issued instructions that all flags in the Park Service throughout the country were to be at half-mast for thirty days."

In closing this somewhat informal minute on the life and character of Charles Pierpont Punchard, Jr., let me quote from an informal resolution signed by certain members of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects (informal, since Charles had left Boston before the Chapter was organized and so was never a member of it):

"We had learned to hold him in affection in his early days of promise, to love his personal charm and integrity, and to admire his courage and enthusiasm in following, against great odds, the high cause of his chosen profession."

# JOHN CHARLES OLMSTED

## A MINUTE ON HIS LIFE AND SERVICE

John Charles Olmsted, Landscape Architect, senior member of the firm of Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Massachusetts, and one of his profession's ablest and most respected representatives, died at his home in Brookline, after a long illness, on February 25, 1920; his wife, Sophia Buckland (White) Olmsted, and his two daughters surviving him.

He was born in Geneva, Switzerland, September 14, 1852, the son of Dr. John Hull and Mary Cleveland Bryant (Perkins) Olmsted. His father was the eldest son of John Olmsted, a prosperous merchant of Hartford, Connecticut, where the family had lived since the settlement of the place in 1636, having come from the County of Essex, England. John's mother, after his father's death, married his father's brother, Frederick Law Olmsted. John, thus originally the nephew, became now the step-son of Frederick Law Olmsted, and, in the course of time, the half-brother, as well as the first cousin, of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who, by John's death, now becomes the senior member of the Olmsted firm.

One experience of his boyhood is of special interest in the light of his later career. In 1864-5, with his parents, he visited the Yosemite and made many camping trips in that region, enjoying to the full this outdoor life. This was three or four years before the now famous first visit of John Muir and twenty-five years before Congress was led to set apart for all time the Yosemite Valley with something of the adjacent country as a National Park.

Owing to the travels of his parents, he was largely privately taught. He graduated from Yale in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the Sheffield Scientific School.

After graduation, he entered his uncle's office, then at 209 W. 46th St., New York, and in 1878 received an interest in the business. In 1884, after the office was moved to Brookline, he became a full partner, and the firm became F. L. and J. C. Olmsted. On the former's retirement, about twenty years later, John became senior partner of the firm, which had meanwhile been enlarged by the admission of Henry Sargent Codman in 1889 (becoming then F. L. Olmsted & Co.), and of Charles Eliot in 1893 (becoming then Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot). Codman died in 1893, Eliot in 1897, the firm for one year then becoming again F. L. and J. C. Olmsted. In 1898, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was admitted, the firm became Olmsted Brothers, and so remained until John's death*, and at this writing continues under that name. Owing to his uncle's condition, John had been, in fact even for some years before the latter's formal retirement, the active senior member of the firm.

*James Frederick Dawson and Percival Gallagher had been admitted to associate partnership in 1906.

Thus for more than forty years, he was in active practice, and, during all that period, he was concerned with large and important undertakings. His remarkably extensive experience was also notably varied, for he was called on to design areas for a great diversity of uses. Hundreds of private estates, large and small, in all parts of the country, and the grounds of many institutions—of universities, schools, and colleges (including Smith and Mt. Holyoke, and Ohio State University)—of industrial plants, asylums, sanitariums, libraries, state capitols, town halls and exposition buildings, were developed by him—several of these on the Pacific Coast. With his partners, he was concerned in the design of the grounds of the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, and, as one of the designers of the layout of this great epoch-making exposition, he received one of the commemorative medals issued to certain participating artists. He was similarly concerned with the plans for the Seattle Exposition, 1909; the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, Portland, Oregon, 1906; and the Canadian Industrial Exposition at Winnipeg, Manitoba—all this besides his unique work on public playgrounds and parks.

He always, and conspicuously regarded Landscape Architecture as a profession rather than as a business; yet, and largely for that reason, on the business side he was successful; and it is said that more than any other he established the professional practice of his firm upon a sound business basis,—a basis, in fact, that has influenced the organization of the businesses of many other firms of landscape architects in this country.

Some further appreciation of the industry and success of his firm in the years when he was its active head, may be gotten from the fact that during this period their professional jobs, as shown by a recent count for the purposes of this minute, numbered about three thousand five hundred. While it would be impossible to determine now with how many of these he had directly to do (and there were many for the design of which he was in no degree responsible) the professional responsibility for these resting primarily with his partner or partners, it seems clear that in his active connection with the business continuously almost from its beginning, the proportion of those jobs in which he had a hand must have been a comparatively large one.

Among other notable powers and professional characteristics, he had an extraordinary visual memory, the utmost independence of thought, great fertility of resource, a pains-taking care for the details of his schemes, a thorough knowledge of his materials including plants, and exceeding skill in their arrangement. His fertility of ideas and professional resourcefulness are well illustrated by two of his better-known jobs, the houselots for the employees of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, which, even when uniform in area, were given ingeniously varied interest and livable individuality, and the famous group of Southside Playgrounds in Chicago, where, with the need of providing similar elements in each case, every area has its own complete and functional individuality born of a skilful utilization of space and adaptation to differences in area and local need. By no means the least evidence of his power in this latter case lay in the remarkable shortness of time—not more than two or three days—within which these varied solutions were developed and the plans forwarded to Chicago.

He had early disciplined himself to work deliberately, systematically, effectively, without haste, without waste, but with a genuine enjoyment of his work. He had the power to give himself over so completely to the subject in hand as apparently to have lost any and all consciousness of the passage of time; and yet in the matter of appointments he was the soul of punctuality. To a most unusual degree, as compared with other prominent men in his profession, he seemed fully at home in working out the relations and details of a formal scheme and those of a purely naturalistic one. On the one hand, he had a working knowledge of architectural forms sufficient for his own professional purpose and for his lifelong co-operation with architects, and, on the other hand, a thorough acquaintance with ground form and engineering works, incidental to landscape architecture and a marvelously dependable familiarity with the plant vocabulary of his art. Thus he united in his own person a most rare combination, exceedingly difficult for one individual to acquire of very different professional powers, and was able to maintain these divergent powers in admirably balanced, sane, and wholesome relation.

As one of those who worked under him in his most active time has said of him*: "Nothing that he engaged in was slighted or done without careful study." This well-known characteristic coupled with a wide knowledge of the practical affairs of communities, (for he was a thoroughly practical if bold idealist) inspired confidence in men of affairs charged with responsibility for large and costly undertakings within the field of his profession; and, as the same writer has well said: "The range of difficulties he solved in city planning would in itself be a creditable record, but this he did as a by-product in the planning of the country's pleasure-ways, parks and playgrounds."

His own greatest service—the one of most far-reaching influence—has probably been in park design. In this field, he was, with his partners, concerned in the design and development of the great park system of Greater Boston, including the Boston Municipal, Cambridge, and other local parks, as well as the Metropolitan System; the exceptionally beautiful large parks of Hartford, Connecticut; parks of Brooklyn, New York, including the Shore Drive; the extensive Essex County, New Jersey, system of parks; as well as parks at Bridgeport, Connecticut; Fall River, Massachusetts; Buffalo, Rochester and Watertown, New York; Trenton, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Seattle and Spokane, Washington; Portland, Oregon, and Portland, Maine, and, in the South, Louisville, Kentucky; Charleston, South Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

He brought to these problems of park design an unusual combination of qualities which gave him the power to evolve, under different sets of natural and social conditions, designs of varied beauty, each fitly growing out of the local circumstances. The public benefit of this great work, in developing areas in all sections of the country for the happy relaxation and refreshment of city population, is truly incalculable; and, since a well located and well designed park of any considerable area tends to increase in beauty with the passing of the years, these parks —so long as they are vigilantly protected from short-sighted alterations and exploitation or diversion to other uses— can but render a constantly greater service, and constitute an enduring monument to the master's expert knowledge,

*Mr. E. T. Mische of Portland, Oregon, in "Park and Recreation" for April, 1920.

his wise foresight, and his indefatigable labors.

It has not, however, been merely through his own extensive practice that he has served his profession*. In the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, he had for years been a devoted worker. Of the former, he was the first President, and served for many years on its Executive Board, and on many important committees concerned with the organization and advancement of the profession. The esteem in which he was held by his professional colleagues is indicated in the resolutions which were passed by the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and accompany this Minute.

Short of stature, but possessed of quiet dignity, retiring, abounding in vigor, "J. C. O." or "J. C.", as he was familiarly called, was at once a strong and a very gentle and kindly personality; modest, and soft-spoken, but firm and always having the courage of his convictions.

His failing health stood in the way of his active participation in the technical war work in which the members of his profession were able to render so special a service, but, during the almost continuous absence of his brother in Washington, he himself kept in touch with the office; and afterwards, throughout the last months, when confined at first merely to his home, but later to his couch, his strength was failing under the exhausting strain of periods of great suffering, he still for a long time, in the quieter intervals, gave some attention to his firm's business, and to questions before the American Society of Landscape Architects in which he was keenly interested and on which his at once clear-headed and kindly judgment was of very great aid to his colleagues and co-Trustees. Almost to the last, he received occasional short visits from near friends. In this way, the writer was privileged to see him for perhaps twenty minutes only a few days before the end, and was more than ever impressed with his clear understanding of men and motives, his always generous and kindly judgment, his quiet force of character, his unfailing loyalty always to be depended upon, and his exceeding patience, and fortitude under the severest trial.

*The breadth and catholicity of his professional interests not only in his own chosen field but in related and contributory professions and fields is indicated by the following partial list of the organizations with which he was connected at the time of his death. He was a Member for thirty-three years of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; Associate Member of the Boston Society of Architects; Member, American Association of Park Superintendents; Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Municipal Art Society of New York; American Forestry Association; Appalachian Mountain Club; Associate, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and a Member of the Century, Reform, and National Arts Clubs in New York.

# RESOLUTIONS ON THE LIFE OF JOHN CHARLES OLMSTED

## Approved by the Trustees of the American Society of Landscape Architects

March 2, 1920

WHEREAS, we, the members of the Board of Trustees of, and representing, the American Society of Landscape Architects, have learned with deep regret of the death, on February 25, 1920, of John Charles Olmsted, Fellow of this Society;

WHEREAS, Mr. Olmsted, from early association with his Father and through an exceptionally long and active professional career as Landscape Architect, had brought his rare training and abilities to bear upon a great variety of important undertakings in all parts of this country; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Olmsted was one of the Founders of this Society, and its first President; had, in all, served more years than any other as its President; had, at the time of his death, been serving on its Executive Committee and Board of Trustees for five years, and had rendered devoted and invaluable service on many committees, including the Examining Board; be it and it hereby is

RESOLVED, That in the death of John Charles Olmsted, the profession of Landscape Architecture has lost one of its most thoroughly equipped, and richly experienced practitioners, whose works will be of far-reaching, beneficent influence; and that this Society mourns the loss of one of its most distinguished and devoted members, whose lively interest has been shown, even up to within a few days of his death, in all that concerned the welfare of this profession and this Society.

RESOLVED, That we who have been most closely associated with him in the work of this Society and this Board will miss constantly his detailed knowledge, his expert judgment, and particularly his quiet strength of character and his generous, kindly spirit which endeared him to all who knew him well.

RESOLVED, That, to his family and friends, we extend our deepest sympathy; and

RESOLVED, That a committee of this Society be appointed to draft a Minute on his life and work.

# BOSTON SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

## Approved at Meeting of the Society at the Boston City Club, Tuesday Evening, March 16, 1920

RESOLVED, That, in the death, on February 25, 1920, of John Charles Olmsted, one of the founders of this Chapter and the greatly respected and esteemed senior in years of us all, we have lost one of our most loyal and faithful members, and one whose wisdom and whose watchfulness have, many times in the life of the Chapter, stood us in good stead;

RESOLVED, That his unique wealth of technical knowledge, and his varied professional experience extending over many years, and derived from the solution of most important private and public problems cannot be replaced; and that his gentle spirit and always kindly and generous attitude toward us, his colleagues in the Chapter, will long carry on as a very precious memory; and

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Olmsted, a copy to Olmsted Brothers, and a copy to LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE for publication in its next issue.

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRAVELING EXHIBIT

October 2, 1922.

In 1920 the Board of Trustees appointed a Committee to assemble an exhibition of work by members of the Society, and arrangements were made with the American Federation of Arts by the Chairman, Mr. Stephen Child, to have them take over and handle the exhibition after it was finally assembled. When Mr. Steele was appointed chairman in July, 1920, with Miss Coffin, Mr. Caparn and Mr. Whiting as committee members, active measures toward assembling an exhibit had been started and under way for some time. Although members had long been circularized, asking for photographs of their work which could be used for the purpose, nothing had been received.

Repeated efforts made during the following year in writing and often by the Chairman in person brought results from a comparatively small number of the members. It was like pulling teeth to get action from anybody. The committee was most grateful to all who sent in the material from which the exhibition was the final result.

The committee had previously determined that this exhibit should be composed entirely of photographs of domestic work, as it believed that the appeal of this side of professional endeavor was special and that other phases deserved a separate exhibit which should follow in due time. It had also determined that the presentation should be uniform in the quality and technical finish of the photographs. These standards were maintained very much to the advantage of the show as it finally appeared.

In the interest of harmonious treatment and in hope of covering ground that would not otherwise be photographed, the committee urged that the members engage Mr. E. Crosby Doughty of Williamstown to take their photographs. Weather conditions all that summer were unsatisfactory for photography, but Mr. Doughty submitted a large number of prints which were used. In addition several members furnished their own photographs.

The final selection was made with an idea of getting as much variety in subject as might be. While the work of individuals and firms was grouped as much as possible, yet when illustration of the subject matter seemed to make it desirable, the committee did not hesitate to break up such groups in order to lay emphasis on problems of design rather than on the name of the designer. Thus drives, wild gardens, entrances, etc., were assembled as far as reasonably could be done.

The photographs were mounted on light wooden backs, matted with card-board and protected by thin celluloid. The mounts fitted into specially made trunks. Each board was numbered and each photograph given a brief caption to draw attention to specific points in landscape design which it illustrated. It would have been impossible to get this work so expeditiously done without the very active services of Edward C. Whiting of Olmsted Brothers who made it possible to do the mounting in the office of his firm with the assistance of his office force.

Those photographs showing the work of New England members were first seen at a joint exhibition with the Boston Society of Architects in February. The whole was hung as the official exhibit of the American Society of Landscape Architects with the Architectural League Exhibition held in the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, in April. Then, according to an arrangement which had been previously made by Mr. Stephen Child, with the American Federation of Arts, the latter took over its complete control, insurance, routing and exhibiting throughout the country. This relieved us of a difficult, even insuperable task. It has been seen in a number of places and is always well received.

The exhibit was frankly far less good than had been originally hoped for by the committee. It was less good than it might have been if the committee had sweated over it for two or five years instead of one. But we had engaged to have it out by a certain date for the Federation of Arts, and this had to be done. It is to be hoped that a similar and better exhibit will be arranged in the future. But before that is done, it is exceedingly important that the Society should prepare an exhibit showing other branches of the work including city planning and park design, which should be used for public education in the subjects and as a means of showing the extensive aid

which landscape architecture brings to bear on such important problems.

## EXHIBITORS IN THE A. S. L. A. TRAVELING EXHIBIT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blossom | 4 | photographs |
| Brinley | 8 | " |
| Child | 2 | " |
| Coffin | 3 | " |
| Greenleaf | 7 | " |
| Hubbard | 4 | " |
| Lay | 12 | " |
| Leavitt | 2 | " |
| Lowrie | 4 | " |
| Nason | 1 | " |
| Olmsted | 20 | " |
| Parker | 2 | " |
| Pitkin | 6 | " |
| Pond | 2 | " |
| Robinson | 1 | " |
| Sanger | 8 | " |
| Schermerhorn | 2 | " |
| Sears | 6 | photographs |
| Shurtleff | 2 | " |
| Smith | 4 | " |
| Steele | 4 | " |
| Underwood | 3 | " |
| Vitale | 15 | " |

## SCHEDULE OF EXHIBIT

**1920-1921**

Ypsilanti, Michigan.
Columbus, Ohio.
Dayton, Ohio.

**To be shown at:**

Memphis, Tennessee.
Montgomery, Alabama.
Utica, New York.
Pittsburgh, Penn.
Cambridge, Mass.
Peoria, Illinois.
Bloomington, Illinois.
Lynchburg, Virginia.

# EXHIBITIONS OF INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS

**Boston Chapter:** In February 1915 the Society held its first Exhibition. In November 1916, November 1917, April 1920 and February 1921, the Society co-operated with the Boston Society of Architects and others in joint exhibitions that attracted considerable attendance and publicity.

**Mid-West Chapter:** The Mid-West Chapter of the American Society has co-operated with the Ohio State Conference on City Planning in their exhibitions of 1920 at Cincinnati and 1921 at Columbus. Several members have exhibited at the National Conference on City Planning and joined in other exhibitions. Members throughout the Mid-West in various cities, have also exhibited quite extensively in the Better Homes Week exhibitions where local chapters of the American Institute of Architects co-operated. The results were apparently most satisfactory.

**Minnesota Chapter:** The Minnesota Chapter held an exhibition in conjunction with several Architects in Minneapolis at the Minneapolis Building Show in the spring of 1921. They also held an exhibition in conjunction with the St. Paul Chapter A. I. A. in St. Paul Public Library in the spring of 1922.

**New York Chapter:** The New York Chapter has exhibited under the auspices of the Architectural League and in 1921 individual members exhibited at the Horticultural Show and the City Gardens.

**Pacific Coast Chapter:** The Pacific Coast Chapter has held no Chapter Exhibitions. Individual members have exhibited with other organizations, among these being the Regional Planning Conference, the Industrial Exhibit, at the City Club of Los Angeles, at the City Club of Portland and other places. Numerous illustrated articles have been published, some of which have appeared under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Chapter.

# REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH TRADES

On January 18, 1917, William H. Moon, Chairman of the Ornamental Growers' Association; Harlan P. Kelsey, of the Ornamental Growers' Association; James L. Greenleaf, Chairman of the Committee on Relations with Trades of the A. S. L. A.; and Ferruccio Vitale held a preliminary and informal meeting.

Mr. Moon stated that the committee under appointment of the American Nurserymen, and the committee under appointment by the Ornamental Growers' Association have proposed to unite for conferences with our committee and then report back to their respective societies. Mr. Vitale explained how the A. S. L. A. and the Chapters had formed their committees, and endeavored to make clear the distinction between matters pertaining purely to the Chapter committees and those within the province of the main committee of the A. S. L. A. Mr. Kelsey suggested that the organization of Park and Cemetery Superintendents be later on admitted to the discussions.

Mr. Kelsey requested that the Board of Trustees of the A. S. L. A. appoint a member to address the representatives of the Ornamental Growers' Association at their next summer meeting. The president appointed Frederick Law Olmsted to represent the Society at this meeting, but later, on account of very important work undertaken by Mr. Olmsted with the Council of National Defense, he did not attend the meeting, and Mr. Vitale was delegated to take his place. Subsequently the Committee began discussing in a very informal way some of the fundamental ethical points upon which relations should be based, and this developed into a preparation of a draft of "Obligations on the Part of the Nurseryman," and other questions which came in succeeding years and are referred to in subsequent paragraphs .

At the January 1918 meeting of the Joint Committee on Relations with Trades, further consideration was given to the question of such subjects as the signing of way-bills, the giving of commissions by nurseries to gardeners, the question of nurserymen making landscape designs and executing them and other questions of a similar nature. At the previous meetings some of these points also had been discussed and the conclusions forwarded to the various societies for their comments. In regard to nurserymen handling design work the Board of Trustees returned the following comment to the Committee:

"The Board hopes that the Committee will find a way to deal effectively in its joint meetings with representatives of the Trade, with the evil of nurserymen rendering any professional service at all as designers. Landscape Architecture is no more properly the business of nurserymen than the nursery business is any proper part of the business of the landscape architect, and the relations between the profession and the nursery trade will never be entirely efficient and harmonious until all nurserymen in good standing in their respective organizations cease to practice landscape architecture at all, whether for, or not for, a fee just as landscape architects in good standing and members of the American Society of Landscape Architects refrain from engaging in nursery business. In this connection, the Board has been favorably impressed by Mr. Vitale's suggestion that the small lot may be handled by young men in our offices on their own account.

"The Board hopes that the joint meetings which have already accomplished so much in the direction of a better understanding and co-operation between the profession and the trade will become the natural occasions for the registration of specific complaints of landscape architects against individual nursery firms, and of specific complaints of nursery firms against individual landscape architects, where they may be frankly considered and effectively dealt with."

The next regular meeting of the committee was held January 24, 1919, at the office of Mr. Vitale, New York City. At this meeting Mr. Olmsted brought up the question as to what extent nurserymen were willing to undertake contracts for planting, and so forth. The discussion brought out that while certain nurserymen were prepared to sell, deliver and plant nursery materials whether on a contract

basis or at a fixed price for the plants, cost of transportation, and planting, other nurserymen were not willing to undertake this service and preferred that their responsibility cease upon delivery of plants to the common carriers.

Mr. Vitale requested a discussion on the phrase "nursery grown" in an endeavor to get the trade explanation of the term. After due deliberation Mr. Meehan dictated the following, which was adopted:

"The definition of the phrase 'nursery grown' would be any nursery stock grown at least one year in a nursery and which has been subject to State Inspection."

Mr. Olmsted presented a draft on the obligations which are normally implied by the placing and acceptance of an order for nursery stock, in the absence of specific stipulations to some other effect.

A draft of insurance policy prepared by Mr. Vitale and Mr. Olmsted in collaboration was presented for discussion. It was immediately evident that the opinions of the members of the Joint Committee were so different, and in instances so diametrically opposed that it was impossible to come to any agreement. It was decided to drop all consideration of any kind of insurance and so notify the nurserymen and landscape architects; then, if necessary, it may be taken up later.

The next meeting of the Joint Committee of the Ornamental Growers' Association, the American Association of Nurserymen, the Garden Club of America, and the American Society of Landscape Architects, was held on February 19, 1919, in the office of Mr. Vitale. Three principal items were taken up:

First, a statement of well understood obligations which are normally implied by the placing and acceptance of an order for nursery stock unless specifically modified. These obligations were finally accepted as appears in the appended statement. The Board of Trustees of the A. S. L. A. approved of them with slight modifications and the Society voted their acceptance.

Second: A brief statement was approved which outlines the methods for the payment of bills for nursery stock ordered by landscape architects for the account of their clients; also a procedure for collecting these bills on the part of the nurserymen. This memorandum is herewith appended and has been approved by our Society.

Third: The matter of insurance of plant material was thoroughly discussed but it was evident that no agreement could possibly be reached on the subject. It seems to be the concensus of opinion on the part of landscape architects as well as nurserymen to discourage any form of insurance or guarantee, and it seems that the nurserymen wish to avoid any committment one way or another in regard to this insurance or guarantee. It was decided at the meeting that further study of the matter be made with the idea of later reporting on the subject. The Chairman, Mr. Vitale, felt that without action of a different kind nothing could ever be accomplished on this subject, and he submitted a form of guarantee contract in use in the office of Vitale, Brinckerhoff and Geiffert, to a number of landscape architects and nurserymen, requesting them to state if they would agree to use it in all cases where a guarantee is necessary, and the majority of the answers were favorable. The form of contract was then presented to the Board of Trustees of our Society, requesting them to approve it and recommend it to the membership. The Board of Trustees approved of it and the majority of the members of the Society voted for its adoption. The Committee does not believe that the Nurserymen's Associations will equally adopt it officially, but is convinced that the individual nurserymen will not refuse to sign it in individual cases. It also believes that this form of contract is really the only protection that a landscape architect can give his clients when, in spite of his endeavors to discourage a guarantee, he is compelled to request the nurserymen to guarantee their stock.

Apart from the meetings of the Joint Committee as stated above, it has had considerable correspondence with associations and individuals in regard to the Quarantine Act No. 37, and in regard to greater co-operation between nurserymen and landscape architects in the vast work of public education which the nurserymen's associations are undertaking. The majority of the best nurseries are in favor of the Quarantine Act. Those who are not in favor of it have not been able up to date to bring sufficiently weighty arguments to warrant reopening the matter at Washington.

A meeting of the Joint Committee was held May 31, 1921, at the City Club, and attended by Miss Rose Standish Nichols, Chairman of the Committee on the Garden Club of America; Mr. Thomas B. Meehan, Chairman of the Committee of both the American Association

of Nurserymen and the Ornamental Growers' Association; and the Chairman of our Committee on Relations with Trades.

At this meeting, copies of the amendments which were approved by vote of the members of the A. S. L. A., Inc., during February, 1921, were handed to the Chairman of the other Committees of the Joint Committee.

The Amendments referred to the memorandum of the Committee on Relations with Trades entitled, "Obligations which are normally implied by the placing and acceptance of an order for nursery stock in the absence of specific stipulations to some other effect." This memorandum had been in general approved by vote of the members of the A. S. L. A. at the annual meeting of 1921, and also approved and adopted by the American Association of Nurserymen and the Ornamental Growers' Associations at their regular meetings in 1921, and the above mentioned Associations have approved and adopted the Amendments of February 25, 1921. Copies of the original memorandum and the amendments have been sent to all members of the A. S. L. A., Inc., and after their adoption by the nurserymen's associations, they were printed in the nursery trade papers, so that there is now a very general knowledge of the agreement which covers many important points on the relations between the nurserymen and landscape architects.

In addition to the matters embodied in the memorandum and the amendments many others were discussed at considerable length, but no definite conclusions were reached. The principal subjects under discussion were the following:

1. Standardizing of sizes and grades of Nursery Stock and the desirability of making a draft of specifications.

2. Standardization of prices.

3. Uniformity in the matter of discounts allowed by Nurserymen to clients of Landscape Architects.

4. Commissions to Gardeners.

5. Modification of the law or administrative methods governing the importation of plants.

In regard to the first four subjects, Mr. Meehan explained that the nurserymen had been considering them for many years and that some progress had been made, but that there were great difficulties in the way of satisfactory standardization because of the differences in the cost of production and the character and conditions of trade in the various parts of the country. It was generally agreed that these matters would have to be worked out eventually by the nurserymen themselves, and that the Joint Committee could not contribute very much in the solution of these problems.

In regard to the Quarantine Act (No. 37) which prohibits the importation of plants for immediate sale, Mr. Meehan explained that the nurserymen in general had changed their attitude toward this act. In the beginning they had opposed it, but since it became a law, they have made the necessary provisions for propagating and growing most of the materials that had previously been imported, and that the nurserymen were now in favor of its enforcement. The real grievances of the nurserymen at the time of this meeting, were the state quarantine and embargos and regulations of the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which prohibit the sale and transportation of many kinds of nursery stock outside of certain states, counties or arbitrarily defined districts.

Our Committee was not in a position to make any definite suggestion in regard to the modification of the law or of the administrative methods governing the importation and transportation of plants. The subject is a very complicated one and will have to be investigated and studied further. The purpose of Quarantine Order No. 37 and the regulations of the Federal Horticulture Board is to prevent the introduction and to check the spread of insect pests, scale and fungus diseases and is a matter which deserves careful consideration. The landscape architects may make their influence for good felt in a direct way by urging all clients to keep their trees and shrubs clean by spraying and other accepted means of fighting the enemies of plant life.

The relations between the nurserymen and the members of the A. S. L. A. are very friendly. It is believed that there are at present very few misunderstandings, and the committee has noticed with gratification the evidence of a spirit of co-operation on the part of the nurserymen, and an appreciation on their part of the professional aims and the business methods of the members of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

## OBLIGATIONS WHICH ARE NORMALLY IMPLIED BY THE PLACING AND ACCEPTANCE OF AN ORDER FOR NURSERY STOCK, IN THE ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC STIPULATION TO SOME OTHER EFFECT

A. On the part of the nurseryman.

1. That the stock shipped shall be true to name. (The standard names are those of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature. The plants corresponding to these names are those described in Bailey's cyclopedia, as per references in the check list of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature.)

2. That the stock shipped shall be of the size and quality represented by the nurseryman. (An attempt to standardize and define terms descriptive of size and quality is being made by the nurserymen.)

3. That all reasonable care and skill shall be exercised in digging, handling, and packing the stock, having due regard to the species, size and character of the plants, to the climatic conditions at the time and place of digging, of transit and of delivery, and to the normal time consumed in transit and method of handling in transit by the transportation agencies selected, and that all precautions which are customary in good trade practice shall be taken to ensure that the plants will arrive in good condition for successful growth unless culpably delayed or mishandled while in charge of the transportation agencies.

4. That notice of shipment is to be sent in due season to the person placing order and to consignee, stating time and method of shipment, number and kind of containers, (boxes, bundles, carloads, etc.), name of transportation agency, name and address of consignee, and whether transportation charges are prepaid or collect.

B. Upon the part of the person placing the order, or of others acting under his instructions.

1. That arrangements shall be made for the prompt receipt of the consignment upon notice from the transportation agency that it is ready for delivery at point of destination.

2. That if at the time of delivery there is evidence of damage during transit, or if there has been serious delay in delivery, the way-bills shall be signed "under protest."

3. That a notice of the receipt of stock shall be sent to the shipper within two days of their receipt from the transportation agency, stating whether way-bill was signed "under protest" and whether goods have been unpacked and inspected; and that failure to send such notice within two days of the receipt of the stock shall be prima facia evidence of its acceptance.

4. That all reasonable care, skill, and despatch shall be used in the unpacking and inspection of the stock.

5. That if the stock shall appear, at the time of inspection or delivery, to be defective from any cause other than the fault of the transportation agency, a complaint to that effect shall be sent to the shipper, either with the notice of receipt of goods specified under No. 3 above, or within one week thereafter. Said complaint should specify explicitly the nature of the defect or defects.

6. That in case a complaint of defective stock is thus made to the nurseryman, the stock in question shall be heeled in or otherwise properly protected from deterioration, and shall not be destroyed or otherwise disposed of until the nurseryman shall have had reasonable time to state whether he wishes to have the stock jointly inspected or what action he proposes to take concerning the complaint.

7. That if the stock shall appear at the time of inspection upon delivery to be defective, partly or wholly because of delay or mishandling while in transit, the consignee or the person placing the order shall be responsible for making the proper claim upon the transportation agency, the shipper being under obligation to assist by furnishing any information needful in establishing a claim against the transportation agency.

C. In case of stock ordered from a nurseryman by a landscape architect as agent for a client, it is the duty of the landscape architect to use due diligence in securing prompt payment of the bills by the client and, unless negotiations are pending with the nurseryman in regard to counterclaims, to make sure that the client is duly notified of the nurseryman's proper claim for payment within a maximum of sixty days after the receipt of both stock and bill for same.

## SUGGESTED FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN NURSERY AND CLIENT, TO BE USED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT WHEN PLACING NURSERY ORDERS FOR CLIENTS

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

---

AND

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IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of----- and of the statements contained in the schedule hereinafter set forth,----------, hereinafter called the Nursery, hereby agrees to furnish and deliver as directed all of the plants specified in the appended list, and replace, free of charge, any or all of the plants furnished which are dead, dying, or seriously defective in vitality, on demand of the owner or of the Landscape Architect representing him, hereinafter called his agent, upon the following conditions:

1st. That the total contract price of the plants be paid thirty days after the acceptance of said plants by the owner or his agents, as per Condition 4.

2nd. That the replacement be made with plants of the same variety, size and quality, and under the same terms, conditions and specifications set forth in the list herewith appended.

3rd. That no plant shall be replaced more than once.

4th. That this agreement shall be valid for a period of--------calendar months from the date of acceptance by the owner or his agent of the plants contracted for. A copy of said letter of acceptance shall be appended to and made part of this agreement.

5th. That the acceptance of the plants contracted for shall not be delayed by the owner or his agent beyond thirty days after the receipt of the plants.

6th. That the owner or his agent shall promptly and diligently endeavor to ascertain whether damage to the plants has been done on account of delays or actual injury in transportation and, in case of such damage, shall make claims upon the responsible common carriers and assign said claims to the Nursery.

7th. By the acceptance of this agreement, the Nursery waives all claims to refuse replacement of plants on account of their unfitness to stand climatic, soil or exposure conditions of the locality where transplanted; or on account of alleged negligence of the owner or his agent in properly caring for and protecting the plants, provided however, that the Nursery shall not be held liable to replace plants which may be damaged or killed by fire, inundation or earthquake, or as a result of actionable damages by a third party.

8th. The Nursery shall have a right to ascertain whether the plants sold receive, during the period of this agreement, the care which is indispensible for their growth. To this purpose the Nursery may notify the owner or his agent in writing of the conditions found and of the proper remedy.

9th. In case of controversy between the Owner and the Nursery over matters pertaining to this agreement, the Owner and the Nursery shall request the Landscape Architect to render a decision within a reasonable time. If the Landscape Architect fails to render a decision, or if his decision is not acceptable to both the Owner and the Nursery, or to either of them, then an appeal to arbitration shall be taken. The parties may agree upon one arbitrator; otherwise there shall be three, one named in writing by each party, and the third chosen by these two arbitrators or, if they fail to select a third within ten days, he shall be chosen by the presiding officer of the nearest Bar Association. Should the party demanding arbitration fail to name an arbitrator within ten days of his demand, his right to arbitration shall lapse. Should the other party fail to choose an arbitrator within such ten days, the Landscape Architect shall appoint such arbitrator. Should either party refuse or neglect to supply the arbitrators with any papers or information demanded in writing, the arbitrators are empowered by both parties to take ex parte proceedings. The arbitrators shall act with promptness. The decision of the arbitrators upon any question subject to arbitration under this contract shall be a condition precedent to any right of legal action. The arbitrators, if they deem that the case demands it, are authorized to award to the party whose contention is sustained such sums as they shall deem proper for the time, expense and trouble incident to the appeal, and if the appeal was taken without reasonable cause, damages for delay. The arbitrators shall fix their own compensation unless otherwise provided by agreement and shall assess

the costs and charges of the arbitration upon either or both parties. The award of the arbitrators must be in writing and, if in writing, shall not be open to objection on account of the form of the proceedings or the award.

10th. Additions of similar planting material to or subtractions from the appended list of plants contracted for may be made during the period of this agreement, or this agreement may be extended by mutual consent in writing between the Nursery and the Owner or his agent.

11th. The work under this contract is to be completed not later than----------.

Dated this--------day of----------19---.

Witness ----------

Witness ----------

## MEMORANDUM IN REGARDS TO PAYMENT OF BILLS FOR NURSERY STOCKS ORDERED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR THEIR CLIENTS

The practice of many landscape architects of withholding nurserymen's bills from recommendation for payment until they have verified the bills from several different nurserymen for all plants shipped on their orders to a given client throughout a whole planting season, when taken in connection with the fact that the clients often delay payment after receiving the bills with the landscape architect's recommendation for payment, sometimes works serious financial hardship on the nurserymen and ought to be kept within close limits. Where the bills from individual nurserymen are small it may be reasonable to hold some of them as much as thirty days for the sake of sending in a group of bills at one time to a client for the latter's convenience; but in no case is it good practice to hold any bill in this manner for more than a month after the receipt of goods and bill.

Landscape Architects ordering plants from nurserymen for clients are recommended by the American Society of Landscape Architects to follow the practice (unless negotiations are pending with the nurseryman in regard to a counterclaim) of issuing as soon as practicable and in any case within 60 days after the receipt of both bill and goods from the nurseryman, a certificate of payment due, as in the case of certificates of payment due contractors, sending copies both to the client and to the nurseryman. In any case, the landscape architect should notify the nurseryman promptly by some means, as soon as he has verified the bill and recommended the client to make payment. In the opinion of the American Society of Landscape Architects, there is no reason why the nurseryman, after the receipt of such notice and after informing the landscape architect of his intention and given opportunity for reply in case there is special ground for objection, should not address himself directly to the client with regard to payment of the account. Furthermore, if the landscape architect should delay sending such notice to the nurseryman for more than sixty days after the receipt of both bill and stock from the nurseryman (unless in the interval he shall have requested the nurseryman to agree to an adjustment of the bill on account of error in the bill or defect in the shipment) the American Society of Landscape Architects recognizes that the nurseryman may properly notify the client direct, after notifying the landscape architect of his intention and giving reasonable time for reply, that the bill has been sent the landscape architect for verification and that payment is overdue.

For the protection, both of the landscape architect and the nurseryman, from possible misunderstanding on the part of the client, the American Society of Landscape Architects recognizes it is entirely proper that a nurseryman, when accepting a large order from a Landscape Architect on account of a client, should send a copy of the acceptance direct to the client so as to put the latter on notice.

# PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS, 1916

February 6, 1917.

James Sturgis Pray, Esq.,
50 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:—I wish to submit herewith a preliminary report of the Committee on Competitions of which I have the honor of being chairman.

1st. It seems to be the opinion of the majority of this committee that competitions for the purpose of selecting a finished design should be discouraged because of the difficulty of representing the complex elements of landscape design in graphic form,—also because the designers do not have the opportunity to confer with the owners in order to gain a clear idea of the nature of the problem, but must rely upon the data of a program generally too vague to allow unity of interpretation and effort on the part of the competitors.

2nd. It is the opinion of the majority of the committee that competitions for the selection of a designer through the presentation of designs for a specific problem are preferable to the former, but that the A. S. L. A. should not encourage them. Since competitions of this sort are frequently unavoidable, especially in case of public undertakings, the A. S. L. A. should do what it can in order to produce a better attitude on the part of the public and to offset the disposition of laymen to ignore or greatly under-rate the degree of importance in the final results of all the professional services which follow the first expression of the main conception of a design in the form of drawings. In other words, before a competitor is admitted to the competition the promotors of a competition for the selection of a designer should satisfy themselves as to the ability of each competitor to execute the work successfully, as shown by previous work.

3rd. It is the opinion of some members of the committee that since competitions must be held the least objectionable form of competition is for the sake of securing ideas from one or more of the competitors, provided such ideas are obtained through reports and rough sketches and not through elaborate drawings.

4th. Since competitions cannot be prevented, it seems logical that the A. S. L. A. should endeavor:

(A) To publish a statement for the use of the public embodying a concise criticism of the several forms of competition and a suggestion as to the most advantageous form in which to conduct competitions.

(B) To establish a set of rules under which it is assumed that members of the A. S. L. A. may fairly enter into competitions, discouraging at the same time these members from taking part in competitions not conducted in accordance with such rules.

These rules, in so far as they regard the public should cover:

a—The employment of a professional adviser.

b—The selection of a jury of award.

c—The qualifications of the competitors.

d—The form of competition.

e—The nature of the program.

f—The nature of the drawings.

g—The anonymity of the competitors.

h—The statement of cost of proposed work.

i—The nature of agreement between the promoters and the successful competitors.

j—The fee due to unsuccessful competitors.

k—The conduct of the promoters of the competition.

In so far as they regard the members of the A. S. L. A. the rules should:

(A) Assert the inadvisability to take part in competitions which are not conducted in accordance with the above.

(B) Prohibit to attempt in any way except as a competitor to secure work for which a competition is in progress.

(C) Prohibit to attempt to influence directly or indirectly the award in a competition in which he is a competitor.

(D) Prohibit the acceptance of a commission to do the work for which a competition has been instituted if he has acted in an advisory capacity.

(E) Prohibit the submission of a design which was not entirely made in his own office under his own supervision, or in case of collaboration if the names of the collaborators are not given.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) FERRUCCIO VITALE,
Chairman.

# STATEMENT REGARDING MEDAL AWARDED BY THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

The Architectural League of New York has for some years past held yearly exhibitions covering the work of Architects, Landscape Architects, Painters and Sculptors. In 1909 the League established a medal for Painting and Sculpture, in 1915 a medal for Architecture and in 1919 a medal for Landscape Architecture and offers these medals annually. They are intended to encourage the submission of works of merit, to raise thereby the standards of the League's exhibition and are awarded only after recognized superiority in work actually submitted and hung.

Works of Architecture and Landscape Architecture to be eligible for an award must be adequately presented by means of drawings, photographs or models of executed work. The jury may request the submission of such additional data on any work as might assist them in making the award.

If, in the opinion of the Jury, the work submitted in either Architecture, Painting, Sculpture or Landscape Architecture, is not of sufficient merit to justify an award, no award shall be made.

The Jury of award shall be thirteen in number, of which the President of the League shall be ex-officio Chairman. The Executive Committee shall appoint three Architects, three Painters and three Sculptors, and three Landscape Architects from the nominations made by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Mural Painters, the National Sculpture Society and the American Society of Landscape Architects, respectively. These appointments to be made in the month of October preceding the exhibition. All members of the Jury of Award shall be **hors concours** for the awards made by such Jury. The deliberations of the Jury shall be strictly private and its decision shall be reported to the Executive Committee of the League before the exhibition is opened to the public.

In case the Medal in either of the four arts is awarded to two or more joint authors of the work, a copy shall be struck for each.

The Medal shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the name of the completed work which formed the basis of the award, together with the considerations which, in the opinion of the Jury, characterize the work as worthy of this distinction.

# REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE COMITE NEERLANDO-BELGE D'ART CIVIQUE*

This Committee was formed during the war with the hope that in various ways American Landscape Architects and City Planners would be able to help the Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique in its efforts towards higher standards in City Planning and Civic Art. Prior to the present Chairman's visit in 1920, our efforts had consisted mainly in the forwarding by Professor Pray, of the Harvard University School of Landscape Architecture and City Planning, of a large amount of valuable data, plans, pamphlets and so on, some of which were unfortunately lost in transit. All the material that was received, however, was sincerely appreciated and put to good use. The Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique, its moving spirit the well known Belgian Town Planner, Mr. Louis Vander Swaelmen, is now practically disbanded, its efforts being directed into various channels, several of which are outlined in the report.

The more recent activities of our Committee center about visits which the present Chairman was privileged to make during the summers of 1920 and 1921, not only in Belgium, but Holland, England, France and Germany. The first of these was undertaken as a result of correspondence between our former Chairman, Professor Pray, and Dr. Rene Sand of Brussels, a member of the Belgian Industrial Commission that visited this country in 1917. There followed a very cordial but of course unofficial invitation on the part of Dr. Sand to your Chairman, to come over and help.

General conditions in Belgium in 1920 were depressing, for while many most important and far reaching plans for reconstruction had been prepared and much work had been started, there was little to show for it all, and to make matters worse, the finances of the nation were in a most unfortunate state, for it must be remembered that during the "occupation," German officials went to every bank in Belgium, particularly of course to the Bank of Belgium in Brussels and demanded their gold. On its face this was made a business transaction and as security for the loan there were deposited German paper marks, over two billion of them, but every pennyweight of gold was taken and the country left absolutely without a gold reserve, which means of course without credit. No other country, as far as the writer knows, suffered this sort of loss. Those who are best informed were hopeful that some means would be found of settling this particular claim against Germany first and before the matter of reparations. It is in fact very distinctively a separate transaction—was made so by the Germans themselves —a business loan for which the Government was offered and forced to take almost worthless paper.

First came the question of lodging or living quarters for those many thousands whose homes were completely or quite completely destroyed. Something,—the best thing possible under the circumstances, had to be done at once. This included, first of all, a very thoroughly worked out scheme of quartering or lodging just as many as possible of the returning citizens and their families, in the homes of those in the vicinity whose houses were not destroyed.

Much helpful service was rendered by the so-called "Federation of Co-operatives." These privately organized and financed co-operative building societies exist now in all countries, are very active in England and France and here in Belgium there are more than 300 of them and 27 of these have rebuilt or restored since the war 3,124 buildings. This Federation of Co-operatives functions under the control of the Minister of the Interior who thoroughly understands that official intervention will be entirely incapable of executing the immense task which is before the country, if it is not supplemented by private initiative. As a result of these efforts, during the month of August 1920, 2,364 loans had been made and in September 3,000,—the number constantly increasing. The "Federation" has organized

*Prepared by Stephen Child, Chairman.

a service of inspection, furnishes superintendents of work and helps in the preparation of plans and estimates, as well as supervises the management of the various local societies. The work of the officers of the "Federation" is gratuitous and extremely meritorious and the results obtained are important.

As to soil restoration this was proceeding under direction of experts from the Department of Agriculture in part directly at the expense of this Department, but in part also, and with good results, by contracts with the owners or tenants, care being taken in the form of contract that dishonest schemers should not enrich themselves at the expense of the public treasury.

A very effective instrument in all this great problem of reconstruction has been the "Local Consultation Committee" which has been formed in each community. The Department of the Interior worked out a very interesting form of procedure for such Committees, how they are to be constituted, where and when they should meet, what subjects they should consider and the form of report they should make and with whom they should file these in in order to get best results. One notes, for example, the following interesting regulation. "The Committee may divide itself also into three sections, the members and their collaborators to be designated by the main Committee at a preliminary meeting. The first section" (and this is worthy of comment) "to have as its particular duty the examination of all propositions of an aesthetic order, the second, those of an economic order and the third, those that concern the health of the town." When the cities of San Francisco, Chicago, or Boston, were devastated by fire, did any one of their general consulting committees divide along any such lines, putting aesthetics first? It is to be doubted.

Agricultural conditions in the devastated regions seemed at this time to be almost hopeless, but these have been described by the writer at some length in an article in Landscape Architecture Quarterly for January 1921, entitled "Some Impressions of a Two Months' Visit in Belgium," and no further reference need be made to them here.

Town Planning in any comprehensive sense of the term was at a very low ebb in 1920—in fact the writer was assured by one of their most brilliant but bitterly disappointed practitioners of this fundamentally important art, that it was dead. It was certainly dormant and in the meantime golden opportunities for civic betterment are being apparently irreparably lost. The story of London and San Francisco after their devastating fires is repeating itself in many a Belgian town and it is a great pity.

Returning to Belgium in 1921, it was found that rapid and most encouraging progress had been made during the year. This has been most noticeable in connection with the rehabilitation of the farms and general agricultural conditions and next in the rebuilding of factories and shops. The actual reconstruction of new houses and homes, however, has proceeded more slowly, but this work is now getting into a more rapid swing. There has also been a very marked activity in the reconstruction of destroyed churches.

Farms and agricultural conditions in this regard, as mentioned above, seemed particularly hopeless and discouraging in 1920. It is therefore a great pleasure to be able to report the most remarkable progress in this direction. First, of course, large gangs were put to work clearing and repairing roads. Miles and miles of the barbed wire of the entanglement were rolled up; a difficult job, and these great rolls six or eight feet in diameter now decorate the roadside. While a small amount of this wire has been used for fencing, most of it is so twisted and tangled that it can be put to no use, and must be permitted to rust away into the soil.

Another work requiring much time and patient care, was the excavation and removal of shells and other munitions. As many as three or four shells to the square meter were found in some of the more fiercely contested areas, in the vicinity of Dixmude and Ypres, for example. Here, too, were many concrete emplacements of the big guns, both German and Allied, and while effort to dynamite and remove these was at first made, the cost was so great that this has been given up, and they stand today scattered about,—a grim monument to the efficiency of war construction. Water supply for these returned rural dwellers was a distinct problem and most of the old wells having been filled or contaminated, a special service of well drivers was inaugurated and each household provided with a driven well; these were put down as rapidly as ten a week.

This and other like work took up most of 1919. But in the meantime nature was not idle, for weeds did not stop growing, and during my visit in 1920 these seemed to be the only crop. Such a problem did their removal become that herds of goats were set to work

during the summer and fall of that year with excellent results.

One really very helpful feature of the Treaty of Versailles and subsequent negotiations, was the provision that as a part of the indemnity German agricultural machinery should be furnished to these people. This began to arrive in quantity in the fall of 1920. Little of it was self-propelling, however, and even if it had been the current price of gasoline (about 90c per gallon in American money) was almost prohibitive. The early spring of 1921 saw this equipment all busily engaged, horse-drawn if the owner was lucky,—otherwise cows, goats, dogs and many, many times men and women were the motive power. And the result of it all is that in October 1921 four-fifths of that great devastated region, the No-Man's Land of the war, was producing a crop of some kind or other.

Along with the above went the rebuilding and refitting of factories and shops, and as, of course, most of them were near towns and railroads, good progress is shown. While some of the methods employed in rebuilding and restoring damaged homes and other buildings, have been mentioned, the actual construction of new homes came in various ways, —first the distinctly temporary structures, largely what we would call portable houses of several types built under what is known as the "Roi Albert Fondation"—the King its sponsor and a liberal contributor to its funds. Thousands of these houses were built in 1919 and 1920, for the most part in or near destroyed towns and villages, and by far the larger part of them are still occupied. Then came the better housing work of the Office des Regions Devastees, (O. R. D. as it is called) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs. A type of "semi-permanent" structure has been developed by this Office; practically a half-timbered house. So skillfully prepared were the plans that all the material (framing, doors, windows, brick, cement, etc.) in exactly right quantity is delivered promptly to those making proper requisition and by following directions accompanying the plans two men can in a few days build a very presentable and very comfortable home, and hundreds of these have been built in this way. Now, however, to meet urgent demands, the Government through the O. R. D. is building groups of these near the larger destroyed towns—over 300 at Ypres for example and many at Menin, Commines, Popperinge and Dixmude.

The O. R. D. in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture instituted a competition among Belgian architects for plans for various types of Model Farmstead Groups,—house, barn, granary and other out-buildings, and some particularly delightful and attractive plans were submitted. The best of these are now being executed for the more prosperous farm owners, with the result that there are springing up all over the agricultural area many such homestead groups, varied to suit not only the needs of each type of farmer, but to be in harmony with local pre-war architecture, and of course doing away with pre-war defects, unsanitary conditions and so on.

The result of all this housing activity is that if the present programs of these various organizations continue, by the fall of 1923 every family who lost a home in the war will be rehoused either in the more permanent or semi-permanent type of home.

Literally hundreds of churches large and small were either completely or partially destroyed. In every town of the devastated region, no matter what else was spared, it was never a church. Their towers and belfries were indeed a "shining mark." The figures for West Flanders alone were 250 churches, 300 schools, and 16 convents either totally or partially destroyed. Now, however, much church reconstruction is going on. It is a question whether all of it is good judgment, to say nothing of good taste, and whether if, (as is quite general) temporary schools are sufficiently good, why temporary chapels might not suffice for a time until better homes were built; whether, in fact, it is wise for a nation as heavily burdened with debts and disbursements as little Belgium, to add to these expensive church construction.

As to Town Planning—the subject in which most of us are so vitally interested, which, no doubt, should precede housing,—very little of this has been done, and in view of the progressive "arret loi" of August, 1915, passed during the war, this is particularly disappointing. Almost no comprehensive studies or surveys have been made for the destroyed towns. And the little that has been done in the way of planning has been undertaken by local engineers and consists mainly in laying down lines in red ink on older maps indicating more or less vaguely the modifications proposed in the alignment of streets, "as if the problem of reconstruction was nothing else than the problem of highways." Furthermore, the Central Commission, to whom under the above-mentioned law all plans were to be submitted, is

in fact nothing more than a revamped art commission, ill-prepared, through training or experience to pass intelligently upon such plans as are submitted. There have been some extremely disheartening examples of blundering ahead with ill-prepared plans and in the case of Ypres and Termonde for example, of doing the short-sighted thing in the face of excellent plans prepared under the direction of the Union des Villes et Communes Belges. But it is possible there has been too great optimism and too little realization of the gross darkness, not to say ignorance, of masses of the Belgian people, particularly perhaps, in regard to this great subject of town planning. For it is to be remembered that with all their industry, thrift, and other admirable characteristics, a great many of them, unfortunately, can neither read nor write. To have secured the sort of results desired, the leaders in the town-planning movement in Belgium must needs have been born 25 years earlier and to have been conducting a propaganda campaign on the subject all these years.

The little that has been done in the way of good town-planning is the recent work of the able leaders in this profession in Belgium; what we would call new subdivisions of areas on the outskirts of the destroyed and other towns; plans prepared either under the direction of the O. R. D. or the S. H. A. B. M. Some of the best of these are at or near Roulers, Ypres, Dixmude, Ghent and Antwerp. The leaders in the town-planning movement while somewhat heartened by these signs of progress are really very much discouraged about the conditions in the central portions of the older towns where, as has been said, the story of London and San Francisco after their devastating fires, is most unhappily repeating itself. Much is to be expected, however, from the enthusiasm and activities of the Societe des Urbanistes Belges of which the eminent Belgian Architect Victor Horta is President and our good friend Mr. Louis Van Der Swaelmen, Secretary.

Through the courtesy of Senator Vinck, the Director of the Union Internationale des Villes and also the President of the S. H. A. B. M., it was arranged that the technical division of this latter organization, as well as that of the O. R. D., would call upon your Chairman for suggestions in regard to any problems having special reference to town-planning. It happened, however, that in the case of the first of these, a large part of their structures are erected on streets already built or laid out and accepted, and that therefore there is very little town-planning design and that as to the O. R. D. most of their town-planning plans had been prepared. Furthermore, the topography is in most instances quite level and their problems are relatively simple. Nevertheless your representative was privileged to inspect all the plans of these organizations and to accompany representatives of their technical divisions on trips of investigation and inspection, during the course of which he was able to give a few suggestions from an American point of view, which it is hoped may have been helpful. The by-product to your representative in interesting data and information acquired has been most important. Apropos of all this, your Chairman has many photographs and plans of both these S. H. A. B. M. houses and of those erected by the O. R. D., also of their street layout plans which he would be very glad to show to interested members.

**"Union Internationale des Villes"** and its Centre of Civic Documentation—an International Clearing House of Civic Information:—Your representative was present in 1920 at the intensely interesting meetings during which this organization was, so to speak, re-born, for it really took shape first in the International Congress of Cities held in Ghent in 1913. Its name, however, as given above, does not fully express its function for it is the main purpose of this organization to collect and study **contemporaneous documentary information** of all kinds relating to civic affairs, to supplement this research work by the preparation of briefs or short reviews and to distribute promptly these results throughout the world. This work therefore is of very evident social interest for social progress elaborates itself and becomes realized in large part through the influence of cities.

As befits an association that is rapidly becoming world-wide in its scope, the details of the organization are varied to suit the peculiar conditions of the different nations interested. In France and Belgium, for example, there have been formed subsidiary National Unions of Cities, and the municipalities of each Nation join the movement officially by subscribing to their National Union a fee depending upon the population of the town, agreeing also to contribute to their National Union all important data and published documentation in regard to their own local conditions. The National Union by its agreements with the International Union, not only turns over a fixed proportion of its fees toward the sup-

port of the main office at Brussels but agrees to do a certain amount of documentary research work for the benefit of the entire organization. By this means none of the cities and towns is affiliated directly with the International Union but with their National Union. In Holland a National Union functions for most of its towns and co-operates in regard to documentary research with the International Centre, but certain of its larger cities affiliate directly with the International Union. Then it is arranged in certain countries where there would perhaps not be any good reason for some time for a subsidiary National Centre, that cities and civic organizations or societies may join the central organization direct, subscribing a fee depending upon the population or special conditions and agreeing also to furnish the central office at Brussels with documentary data in regard to their own and nearby conditions.

A fourth method permits the establishment of a subsidiary National Centre of Civic Documentation by a National Government—such a "Centre" to be affiliated with the International Centre at Brussels, paying thereto a fee depending upon the circumstances in each case; receiving therefrom its invaluable civic information and contributing thereto, as in the case of France and elsewhere, a certain amount of documentary research work for the benefit of the entire organization. Such a subsidiary National Centre then distributes the material received to all interested cities, towns and civic organizations, wherever it will do the most good. It is believed that under some adaptation of this arrangement America can perhaps be best served; its progressive communities and civic organizations receiving in this manner the important data in regard to world-wide conditions which they so greatly need and for which some of these now pay large sums of money, the expense of investigating committees. Specialists, experts and savants, who by their functions, duties or studies are interested in any of the many branches of civic endeavor, also civic organizations or societies, are permitted to join the central organization directly, paying a nominal fee depending upon conditions and agreeing also to contribute documentary data, particularly, of course, in regard to their own work.

These units, varying as we see from Nation, to individual, all function together under the guidance of the Central Office, and its Technical Department has worked out with infinite care the details that will enable the organization to collect properly, examine, sift, co-ordinate and digest or condense all this contemporaneous material in regard to civic affairs and then make it promptly available and useful to the world—for it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is up-to-date, recent and forward-looking material that it is proposed to present, not passé or discarded data. It must be very evident to all that no separate city or National Government or any private organization could possibly prepare and distribute a similar amount of data of practical utility or comprehensiveness, and such administrative entities are realizing this more and more and the necessity therefore of creating and supporting a central international organization that will accomplish for one and all the task of collecting, analyzing and diffusing such data. This data is now being disseminated by means of a series of pamphlets containing brief reviews of Contemporaneous Municipal Documentation and these notes or summaries are printed on one side only of the page, permitting members to cut them out and mount them on cards assembling and classifying the items as they arrive month by month. These "Note Books" serve as the necessary intermediary between the central collections and the administrative organizations, for whose use all the various collections are destined, and permit all who are interested to follow in an abridged and condensed form the broad and intense movement of municipal activities that the literature of civilized countries reveals.

The pamphlets or Notebooks ("Tablettes" they call them) containing the brief reviews of contemporaneous Municipal Documentation above alluded to, are at present published only in French but it is realized that for America, England and her Colonies (Canada and Australia are showing a marked interest) there must be an English edition. Therefore your representative was soon pressed into this service and translated into English not only the first of the Notebooks, the so-called "Editorial Notes," that outline the Organization's programme and methods of work, but also the two recently issued on "Urbanism," City Planning. It was most interesting work, and as an important by-product familiarized your representative not only with the details of this Organization but with recent European Literature on City Planning.

But an even more important and interesting work was the preparation in co-operation with Senator Vinck, the Director of the

"Union," and Mr. Van der Swaelmen, the head of its Technical Division, of a set of "Instructions," so-called, or suggestions to be followed by the various Subsidiary National Centres. These will enable each of these groups to work in harmony with the Central Organization in the task of collecting, examining, digesting and preparing for publication the brief reviews of contemporaneous world-wide material in regard to civic affairs.

It seemed important that these Instructions should be issued not only in French but in English, therefore the first rough draft prepared in French by Mr. Van der Swaelmen, was translated by your representative and amended by him to meet American conditions as he understood them. In the course of its preparation, too, we were fortunate to have short visits in Brussels from Mr. Ewart G. Culpin of the English Garden Cities Association, as well as leaders in the movement from Amsterdam and Milan, so we were able to incorporate the English, Dutch and Italian viewpoints,—those of France had already been ascertained. It will be readily appreciated from this brief statement that the preparation of these "Instructions" was only accomplished after many weeks during which there were almost daily conferences and discussions, all of which was most interesting.

The present problem is: "How can America best aid in this movement, and particularly what sort of helpful action can the A. S. L. A. take in the matter?" Everyone with whom the writer has discussed the problem (and he has let no opportunity pass during the past year to do this at City Planning and other meetings, as well as by correspondence) agrees that the basic idea is good. While it has been suggested that some one of the several private organizations interested in civic affairs might handle this matter, there is a very general agreement that it is too much of a proposition for any such private agency to finance, and that the best way would be to have the Government at Washington take it in hand in some form,—one suggestion being that if we ever get the Tinkham-Calder bill and its Housing and Town Planning Bureau, this might well become one of its functions,—that such a Bureau in co-operation with the Library of Congress could organize an American Centre of Civic Documentation which could then affiliate with the Brussels office and serve as outlined above. The writer has interviewed Librarian Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress, who is much interested and has offered to co-operate in any way and to have the Library of Congress serve as the depository of any such Civic Documentation as might be assembled in America,—they already have a large amount of such Documentation and receive all current publications on this subject, and would gladly rearrange this to meet our needs. But the Tinkham-Calder bill and its proposed Bureau seem to be either dead or side-tracked, and another suggestion, perhaps the best to date, is that the Division of Building and Housing now established in the Bureau of Standards under the Department of Commerce, might well do as proposed above in connection with the Housing Bureau of the Tinkham-Calder bill. A Resolution favoring such action has now been passed by our Society and good progress is being made toward accomplishing its stipulations.

**The Union of International Associations, "Universitie Internationale" and other Affiliated Organizations:**

Here is another activity or group of activities in which those who originally organized the "Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique" are now particularly interesting themselves. The active and important International Associations at the present time affiliated with this Union include:

The International Union of Cities and its Centre of Civic Documentation, which we have been considering.

The International Institute of Bibliography, the organization that has among other notable achievements prepared the decimal system of classification above alluded to, now universally known and adopted.

The International Museum, still quite inadequately equipped, but thanks to the Belgian Government, provided with excellent and ample quarters in the "Palais Mondial," a former Exposition building. Here it is proposed to assemble (and a good beginning has been made) "the elements of world-wide culture, past and present and through the meetings of these International Associations, offer these to all, particularly those who are interested in the future general progress of civilization now rapidly becoming universal."

The International Library, arranged particularly to serve these International Associations. Books, pamphlets, reports and so on, especially those having international interests are solicited and will be put to good use.

The International Union of Intellectual Workers, definitely organized in September 1921. Your representative was able to attend

some of the interesting meetings. This organization has for its object the advancement of the best interests of the world's intellectual workers,—now so neglected as compared to financial interests and those of manual labor. The new organization has now been recognized and subsidized by the League of Nations, which has already taken similar action, establishing an International (Manual) Labor Bureau.

The International University which "aims to unite in a movement of higher education and universal culture the world's Universities and International Associations, enabling a portion of the students of such institutions to complete their education by initiating them into the international and comparative aspects of all great problems."

At present, while the Library, Museum, Lecture Halls and other educational facilities of the "Palais Mondial" are open all the year for investigators and others interested, the main activities center about an annual two weeks' session, the so-called "Quinzaine de l'Universitie" held usually in September.

A great deal of interesting information was obtained first hand by your Committee's representative on two separate "Journeys of Investigation by the Union des Villes et Communes Belges"; the first one, in 1920, was to the more important Housing and Town Planning Projects of Holland; the second, in 1921, to similar points of interest in the Rhineland district of Germany.

We did not fail to note how much more skillfully and tastefully the Dutch handle the use of color than do the Germans, but that Dutch architects have apparently been influenced by German methods in their designs. We noted, too, that in the German houses the rooms were as a rule slightly larger than in Holland, and that the Dutch tendency was to let alcoves replace separate bed-chambers. Perhaps, as one of our party remarked, the seagoing habits of the country have influenced their ship-like berths. We noted, too, that in spite of much that seemed extravagant as to the volume of house-operations in Germany, many of their methods were most economical. For example, the low-studded rooms, the inexpensive cement blocks (Schwemstein) and, apropos of this, that in many of the German houses partition walls between rooms were often but one such brick or block in thickness (about four inches) plastered on both sides.

How can these Belgian, Dutch, German, French and English experiences help us in America? From the, perhaps narrow, point of view of the **planning of towns** (not the broader all-inclusive subject City Planning) not so very greatly. Very little is being done in any of these countries in regard to comprehensive re-planning or re-building of the older portions of their cities, even the devastated cities (Rheims, a brilliant example and that the work of an American); nothing at all comparable to what, for example, Chicago is accomplishing. The unfortunate story of the central portion of Ypres and other Belgian towns has been mentioned. The making of town plans in most of these countries is confined to the preparation of what we would call now allotments on the outskirts of towns and as in most instances in all these countries their topographical conditions are simple, their plan-problems are correspondingly so. Formality is appropriate with straight lines of streets rather than curved. Diagonals are usually not forgotten. Narrow pavements are wisely used, and few alleyways are employed, while frequent park spaces and open squares occur. The "cul de sac" idea—the court or place, has been quite generally overworked, especially in England. Little or no attention is given to organized play and the providing of playgrounds. Front dooryards are generally not deep, 15 to 20 feet the average, and rear yards are also mostly comparatively shallow, seldom more than 50 or 75 feet in depth. Allotment gardens are not uncommon. Parks, as we know them, especially genuine, comprehensive park systems as at Boston, Kansas City, and Portland, Oregon, are almost unknown. The great question of **Zoning** has hardly been considered in either Belgium or France, and while it may be said to have originated in Germany, it is not being very strenuously considered even there at present. There is, however, an awakening in this regard in England. In all of these countries, natural conservation has helped them in this matter, coupled with the fact that a great majority of the plain people are tenants.

All of these countries, however, have much to teach us about **Housing, particularly housing for the poor.** In every one of them they are doing a great deal to help the poor man, not by building model tenements but to house him and his family in conditions that are usually excellent and occasionally luxurious. We are not doing this in America. We are building our Rowland Parks, our Forest Hills Gardens and the like, but these are for what they would call the Bourgeoise, the middle class,

certainly not for the day laborer. And as to the various Government War Housing enterprises, this admittedly emergency effort was not only conducted under the most abnormal conditions as to costs and speed but was rightly directed largely to the better housing of the higher paid skilled mechanic and foreman rather than for the really poor man. It is our problem here and now to do better for this enormous group. Must they always "continue to occupy the cast-off houses of the better paid?"

How are they doing it? First, by mass production,—projects of from 200 to 500 houses are quite common and we have noted one or more of 3,000. Then there are really very few detached houses, many semi-detached and many more in rows of groups of from four to ten. As to details, an enormous amount of money is saved in the aggregate by the almost universal method of **not building cellars.** If there is any substructure ("cave" they call it) it is small—more often there is none, but a convenient out-building serves for coal, wood and supplies, at far less cost. Modern heating methods do not demand a cellar for genuine comfort, in many parts of America, and we would do well to adopt some of the ingenius heating and cooking devices noted in England and Germany—these are being introduced in France, Holland and Belgium. Simpler methods of plumbing must be devised and our Plumbing and Building Ordinances amended to permit them,—they can still be safe, sanitary and healthful. For example, it is to be noted that in the homes of the real poor it is not absolutely necessary to have a bathtub,—often, as we know, abused. With other toilet and heating facilities, portable tubs, or inexpensive shower-baths, are perfectly proper. The comparatively small size of rooms has been mentioned, also the fact that they are often relatively low-studded. The "salle-commune" or common room doing away with the extravagant parlor, shut up except for funerals or weddings, is another item. Also the small scullery,—what we would call a kitchenette, saves money and steps. Standardized details, window-frames, doors, sashes, shutters, or blinds and these manufactured in large quantities,—all these things help.

As to exterior architecture, our American architects are by no means lacking in skill and taste—certainly Germany and Holland can teach them little.

Then the policy of buying land ahead at or near agricultural values and holding for housing needs is of utmost importance and there would seem to be no good reason why their principles in such matters should not be adapted to our conditions. The Society "Ons Limbourg" mentioned, that buys the farm lands in the Maestricht mining district is run on principles that could be readily employed in America. To be sure it demands foresight, good judgment and a spirit of co-operation, but no American will admit that our people are lacking in these qualifications. The problem is to stir them up, set them to work.

The writer holds no brief for many of their financial methods, however,—certainly for neither the private philanthropy of Port Sunlight and Essen with their over-luxurious provisions, nor the over-subsidization, the real Government charity methods that have been so common in England, France, Holland and Belgium. He became fully convinced, in 1920, when England's methods were at "full cry" that they were "riding for a fall," and the slump has now come with disastrous results to housing and labor conditions, some of which have been mentioned. Holland did not go to quite such limits and is now proceeding more conservatively to retrench. Belgium is following closely Holland's footsteps. Germany's methods of spend and make debts and "the devil take the hindmost" certainly are to be avoided. On the whole perhaps France is turning out to be the most conservative. Financial conditions have no doubt had much to do with this and there today among the most thoughtful "it is hoped that private initiative will again get the upper hand when people have been persuaded that the provision of small dwellings is a business proposition like any other and that the capital which is involved therein ought to bring a net return at least equal to the legal rate 5%. The philanthropic societies which rent dwellings at **lower than the market rent** have killed private initiative."

In view of the fact that the Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique is now disbanded and its members concentrating their efforts principally upon the work of the International Union of Cities and its Centres of Civic Documentation, your Chairman respectfully suggests that the Special Committee of the A. S. L. A. to Co-operate with the Comite Neerlando-Belge d'Art Civique be discharged, but that a new one be appointed to be called "The Special Committee of the A. S. L. A. to Co-operate with the International Union of Cities and Its Centres of Civic Documentation."

# WHAT IS "PROFESSIONAL" PRACTICE IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE?

*By* FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED

Reprinted from "Landscape Architecture"

"People in this locality don't want to pay me for professional advice unless I will carry out the work. How can I satisfy them without acting unprofessionally?"

"What is 'professional' and what is 'unprofessional' for a landscape architect to do in the way of 'executing work'?"

"Is it always unprofessional for a landscape architect to do 'contracting'?"

These are representative of a class of questions which are often asked by the younger landscape architects and which the most experienced cannot always answer clearly and without hesitation.

This article is an attempt to clarify the main principles involved in all such questions. With a firm grasp of these principles honesty and common sense will show anyone the proper answer to his own particular question.

The "Official Statement" of the American Society of Landscape Architects says of the landscape architect in good professional standing that: "His remuneration is an openly stated compensation received directly from his client for services rendered, and not a hidden or speculative profit on materials supplied or labor employed." It further says that he "supervises the execution of his plans" and that "He acts . . . as his client's agent in selecting and ordering materials and in issuing instructions for the execution of work by contractors or others."

Let me add that, while nothing is said about it one way or the other in the "Statement," the reference in the above passages to "supervision" and to "issuing instructions" cannot be interpreted as excluding personal performance of mechanical manual labor by a landscape architect or his assistants; whether that labor is pushing a pen, or cutting down a tree which blocks a view that he wants to open immediately (instead of waiting until he can find a man that holds a card in the Amalgamated Axemen's Union).

It might be here noted, however, that when a landscape architect working on a per diem basis, or its equivalent, personally does work which could probably well be done by someone such as a laborer or a draftsman, whose rate of pay is much lower than the ordinary rate of pay of the landscape architect, the time so consumed ought to be charged at less than the landscape architect's standard rate, unless by such "direct action" so great a saving in time is effected as to justify charging at the full rate. This method of charging at reduced rates often applies in a small office where the landscape architect occasionally does routine drafting in spare time rather than take on an extra draftsman.

It seems clear that it would not be out of accord with the letter or the spirit of the above passages for a landscape architect, at the request of a client, to assume responsibility for issuing *all* the orders necessary for the proper execution of work, even though in so doing the landscape architect were to perform substantially all the managerial and executive

functions ordinarily performed by a "contractor;" provided only that "his remuneration is an openly stated compensation received from his client for services rendered and *not a speculative profit* on materials or labor employed."

As I understand it, the essentially distinguishing feature of "speculative profit" or "commercial profit" in this connection is that the amount of such profit is indeterminate, is not accounted for to the party who pays it, and may be increased to any extent by which the energy, skill or luck of the contractor enables him to keep the cost of the work or materials or both below the amount for which he contracted to get the results accomplished.

It is clearly unprofessional for a landscape architect to take a "lump sum contract" or a "unit price contract" or any other form of contract for the furnishing of "materials" or the supplying of "labor" by which he becomes obligated to produce a result for a certain price and is entitled to whatever margin of profit there may be between the actual cost of achieving that result and the price for which he contracted to produce it. It is not in itself essentially and inevitably unprofessional for him to undertake a "cost plus" contract, by which he agrees to act as the *agent* of the client in bringing about the execution of his plans, provided his compensation over and above his reimbursement for authorized and accounted for expenditures on behalf of the client is a known amount, which may be either a lump sum, or a fee based upon time (such as a per diem charge or other periodic charge or salary) or an agreed percentage. There are some objections to fixing that compensation by a percentage on the cost of the work, but it cannot be said that such a basis is in itself unprofessional.

To make the matter clearer I will set forth successive extensions of the field of activity under an agency contract. But first let me remove a frequent source of misunderstanding in the use of the words "contractor" and "contracting," and point out the essential nature of an agency contract as distinguished from the speculative type of contract of which the familiar "lump sum contract" is representative.

A contract is "any agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing." Every professional man enters into a contract, expressed or implied, whenever he accepts employment; and is therefore strictly speaking a contractor. But the words "contractor" and "contracting" are often used, more or less colloquially, to connote a particular kind of contract. Unfortunately when used in this limited colloquial way their connotation is apt to be differently understood by different people. Some people habitually understand them as referring only to "lump sum contracts" and "unit price contracts," especially for the execution of buildings and works of engineering and landscape architecture; but many whose main business is "contracting" in this limited sense, also undertake similar works under "agency contracts," especially under contracts of the "cost plus percentage" type; and there are some who do such work exclusively under "agency contracts" and who are nevertheless colloquially called "contractors."

Under an agency contract the contractor, so long as he acts within the limits of his authorization, need assume no financial responsibility on his own account and acts strictly as an agent of his principal. Any claim for payment on account of services rendered or requested, or goods delivered or ordered, or damages sustained, as a result of his action as agent (within the scope of his authorization by his principal) is a claim not against him personally but against his principal, by whose authority and on whose account he acts. His authoriza-

tion may limit the total of expenditures for which he may contract with others on behalf of his principal; but it cannot at the same time obligate him to produce certain results within that sum. It can only require him to stop incurring obligations when the limit of the appropriation is reached, whether the proposed result has been accomplished or not. If as a result of his legitimate action (within the scope of his authorization) damages are incurred, his principal is liable for those damages even though they exceed the amount of the appropriation within which he was instructed to keep the cost of the work. He is obligated to use due diligence and skill in protecting his principal's interest, but guarantees nothing beyond that.

The lump-sum contractor, on the other hand, is his own principal, and undertakes to produce for the other party to the contract a more or less well defined result for a certain sum. He hires and fires on his own account, buys goods on his own account and enters into other contracts on his own account. Claims for payment growing out of his actions, including claims for damages sustained as a result of his action, are claims against him and not against the other party to the contract. He takes a speculative risk, and he makes a speculative profit if he can, and as large as he can. He is not accountable to the other party to the contract for the amount of that profit nor for the actual cost of the work. He is in the position of the speculative purchaser of any commodity who sells it as best he can, accepting a loss if he must, and making all the profit he can in the face of the competition of others.

There need be nothing in the least degree unfair or dishonorable in this relation of a speculative contractor or vendor to his customers. But such a relation is absolutely incompatible with the fiduciary relation which a professional landscape architect assumes to his client, because the essence of that relation is the obligation which he assumes to protect his client's legitimate interests in the matters at issue to the best of his ability. He can not run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. If he tries it, under whatever pretext or in whaever form, he is not merely acting unprofessionally; he is outright dishonest.

Now let us return to the scope of what may be undertaken by a professional landscape architect under an agency contract.

It is a frequent arrangement for a landscape architect, especially upon small or upon complicated and delicate work, to recommend to a client the employment of superintendents or foremen in whom he has confidence, to advise or direct them in their employment of laborers and artisans, to direct their work, to order materials for the client, and to check and recommend for payment by the client the payrolls and bills as they become due. Less frequently the landscape architect may receive deposits of cash in advance from the client and draw upon them for payment of bills and payrolls on the client's account as they become due, submitting vouchers to the client subsequently when he accounts for expenditures made. Still less frequently, but, so far as I can see, without any essential change in the character of the relationship, he may, if so requested, borrow the funds from a bank or other source of credit and make similar payments on the client's account, charging up interest payments on these borrowed funds as part of the cost of the operation, and accounting as before with proper vouchers for all expenditures. Finally he might furnish the funds out of his own capital, and charge interest thereon as a banker would do. If in the latter case his charges for interest on the capital advanced were not segregated but were lumped with certain other overhead expenses in the general

charge for his services, he would be precisely in the position of the ordinary "cost-plus" contractor; and if the charge for thus furnishing the capital and his other services be reasonable and clearly defined in advance, it is difficult to see exactly how he has crossed the Rubicon and entered the field of clearly and inherently unprofessional conduct.

Take notice that I do not approve such a procedure as a general one for landscape architects, for reasons which I will set forth. But I do say that even such an agency contract as the last seems to me, in strict logic, not necessarily unprofessional *per se* in special cases.

The primary objection as a practical matter to extending the scope of a landscape architect's business far in that direction is that it involves a constantly increasing emphasis upon purely executive and managerial activities, the devotion of a constantly increasing share of his time and energy to such activities, and a corresponding reduction of the share of his time and energy devoted to problems of design.

Now the reason for the existence of a profession of landscape architecture is to provide people highly skilled in the Art of Design applied to landscape problems, and having sufficient executive ability to secure the effective realization of their designs. And in so far as development of his executive activities tends to withdraw emphasis from a landscape architect's function as a designer, and materially diminishes that effective concentration upon problems of design which is the only means of developing his skill therein, it tends to convert him from a landscape architect into something else—commonly called a contractor—irrespective of whether he practices contracting in a professional manner under agency contracts or whether he practices it commercially and speculatively under lump sum or unit price contracts.

The same sort of reasons which make desirable the degree of specialization that distinguishes landscape architects from architects, and that distinguishes both of them from engineers, makes it highly important to maintain and develop the specialization and separation of landscape architects from "contractors." Under circumstances which make it difficult or impossible to obtain the services of competent "contractors" for landscape work, a landscape architect is justified in going further in assuming executive responsibilities, professionally and as an agent, than is ordinarily wise or proper; but it must not be forgotten that even where competent contractors are scarce it is to the interest of the profession and of its clients to develop good landscape contractors rather than to discourage their development by performing the functions proper to them in combination with the special functions peculiar to landscape architects.

In other words a landscape architect ought to keep clear of undertaking, even in a professional manner, the executive functions proper to a "contractor" just as far as he can do so without manifest and substantial injury to the interests which are confided to him by his clients.

Looking at the matter from the most selfish point of view, it is normally a short-sighted policy on the part of the landscape architect to undertake what are properly "contractor's" functions, for the mere sake of earning the compensation which goes with these extra jobs, or even through an easy-going acquiescence in the request of a client, just as it would be to undertake the functions of a real estate agent or a hotel keeper. Working at such "side lines" is apt to seem a confession that he can not earn his salt as a landscape architect, and it certainly tends to spread him out so thin as to lose the advantages which come from proper professional specialization. This is not the

day of the Jack-at-all-trades who is master of none.

The foregoing discussion should have made it clear that there is no simple criterion by which, under all circumstances, the line can be sharply drawn between what a landscape architect can properly do in the execution of his designs and what he should not do. Experience has shown, however, that there are certain critical points which should be regarded as red flags, marking dangers that ought not to be incurred by a landscape architect without the most careful and meticulous consideration of the circumstances of the particular case, lest he get himself into a false position; a position either essentially unprofessional or likely to appear so to others in the absence of a much fuller explanation than is usually possible.

One of these danger points is the disbursement of his own funds by a landscape architect for materials delivered to a client either through him or direct. Such disbursement *may* be entirely aboveboard and fully understood and accounted for between him and his client; but it is a regular and usual step in the mechanism of purchase and sale for personal commercial profit, and as such ought to be avoided by the professional man. It is practically always possible to avoid it; as by inducing the client, if necessary, to establish a drawing account from which payments or advances are to be made on the order of the landscape architect.

In the rare instances where a landscape architect cannot properly and reasonably avoid drawing checks in payment for plants or other materials purchased for a client, it is desirable, in order to make the relationship clear, to open a separate bank account and sign the checks as "Agent for————."

The same considerations apply to payments by the landscape architect on account of other contracts entered into on behalf of the client, or on account of "labor" payrolls.

This brings up the point that no sharp and invariable line can be defined between what are and are not "materials" or "labor" in the meaning of the Statement. The pencils used by a landscape architect in making his studies are in fact materials, but common sense shows that it would be ridiculous to attempt to charge them up in detail at exact cost to every client for whom a landscape architect works. They are lumped in as a part of the overhead cost of his business by the landscape architect, and the charges which pay for his services go in part to meeting these overhead expenses. It might be an amusing, hair-splitting, academic question for accountants to say whether his lump charges for services should or should not be regarded as including a minute element of "profit" on such materials used in rendering the service; but so long as such theoretical profit is utterly negligible in amount and has no practical influence upon his total charges, the question remains academic and of not the slightest consequence. If the materials which he thus buys and uses in performing his services should become so abnormally costly in any special case or cases that he is forced to take special account of them in fixing his total compensation, he would do well in such a case to arrange for charging them up to the client in detail *at cost*, or if the cost cannot be fixed with absolute precision, at an approximation to cost so close that no possible element of profit in the transaction substantially influences the amount of his bills. If he goes beyond that point he is substantially open to the charge of deriving his compensation from a "commercial profit on materials used."

The case is sometimes more perplexing as to "labor." The labor of his office boy or his stenographer is ordinarily charged

to a landscape architect's overhead expense along with his office rent, and its cost is recouped (with or without a theoretical but wholly negligible "profit") out of his total charges to clients. The same is true of the labor of draftsmen and other assistants only in case the landscape architect's fixed fee covers their services as well as his own (whether it be a lump sum fee, or an acreage fee, or a fee based on a percentage of "total cost"). The cost of the services of such assistants varies widely in different kinds of jobs. As long as it is small relatively to the charge for his personal services the question of a "profit" on it is academic and negligible. But it may legitimately, and in the client's best interests, become very large in some cases, far exceeding the charge for the landscape architect's own personal services. In such cases the question of whether the charge for the "labor" of assistants includes a substantial profit becomes professionally important.

Absolutely no hard and fast line based upon the character of the work done can be so drawn as to separate that which is "labor" from that which is some kind of high-brow-stuff distinguishable from "labor." A landscape architect's planting assistant may just as legitimately and just as professionally set a plant with his own hands, if that is an efficient way to get the best results, as to draw plans and give long explanations of how he wants it done.

In the interest of the best art we should not interpose any artificial barriers tending to keep the landscape architect and his regular trained assistants at arm's length from the work. The closer the personal contact and responsibility for details the better for the work.

What then is to prevent a landscape architect from gradually increasing the functions assumed by his employees until they are doing a large part of the "labor" of a job, in any common-sense use of the word labor?

Nothing, except the objection previously raised against his habitually undertaking executive functions at the expense of his proper emphasis upon the functions of design, *provided* he is not making a "commercial profit" on the labor of his assistants. In any case where the pay of his employees is likely to be more than a minor item in the total which he charges against his client he ought, I believe, to avoid charging for their work on a lump sum basis; or on any basis which fixes his total compensation without regard to the amount which he pays out to his employees, and which leaves him to make a considerable speculative profit or loss on the transaction according to whether they "get away" with doing only a little work on the job or put in a great deal of work.

This is one of the reasons why I think the method of charging an agreed lump sum fee to cover professional services *and* expenses, should seldom be used where so large an amount of assistants' services is involved that the compensation for the personal services of the landscape architect becomes a very minor item in his total bill.

The same objection of course holds against a fee fixed by a percentage relation to the total cost where that fee is intended to cover a large amount of assistants' services.

But in view of the actual custom of some entirely reputable landscape architects, and of most architects, of charging on the basis last mentioned, it would be quixotic today to regard it as unprofessional provided the practitioner who uses it is scrupulously careful to confine the work covered by such a fee well within the customary limits of making plans and other office work and occasional supervision, and to avoid any obligation under

such a contract of furnishing what might reasonably be construed as "labor."

Any method of charging a client for the services of a landscape architect's employees which avoids the possibility either of substantial speculative profit or of considerable loss *from this source* leaves the landscape architect free to use his best judgment, substantially without the bias of financial self-interest and without the suspicion thereof, in deciding what work and how much work to have done by his own employees for the client, and what to have done by others not on his own payroll. He is then in the best position to establish the value of the skilled and disinterested service which he renders in deciding such questions and in the general direction of the work, and to charge for that service known fees properly commensurate with its value.

A method of charging for the services of assistants without substantial speculative profit or loss must take account of the indirect costs or overhead expenses. No such method can be absolutely exact, because the apportionment of general overhead expenses among many different jobs served by the facilities which are represented in the overhead expense is always a matter of somewhat arbitrary judgment. A rough approximation is enough, *if it is intelligently scrutinized from time to time and readjusted with an honest, common-sense attempt to make it reasonably fair.*

A brief reference to the history of this matter in the Olmsted firm will help to indicate at least what I believe to be the right tendency.

Forty years ago the usual method of the firm was to charge a lump sum fee which covered the services both of members of the firm and of assistants, and the general overhead expenses, with provision in some cases for charging separately in addition only certain specified, easily segregated and directly chargeable items like traveling expenses. The office force was small and a large part of the working up of details was apt to be done by employees of the client, often recommended for employment by the firm, and working on the job under the advice and supervision of the firm. In case of large works extending over a considerable period there is much to be said for this method of pushing the details of designing out on to the job itself.

But as circumstances made it appear desirable in the client's interest in more and more cases to have a large amount of detailed plan work, etc., done by office assistants, the practice grew up of charging for these assistants' services separately from the fee at the *direct* cost of these services, the overhead expenses of the office being still covered by the professional fee.

About twenty-five years ago, the size of the office having grown pretty large, it became apparent that this method often resulted in a loss, and anyhow was undesirably speculative because much of the overhead expenses such as rent, light, heat, drafting materials, equipment, etc., (not to mention the cost of idle time of assistants, "ready to serve") were much more nearly proportional to the amount of assistants' services used on a given job than to the personal services of the firm. Therefore the method followed in many engineers' offices was adopted, namely charging up assistants' services at *twice* the rate per hour at which those assistants were paid, in order to cover overhead expense, while the "professional fee" (which appeared on the bills separately from the charge for assistants' services) was, on the average, reduced so as to represent more nearly the value of the personal services rendered by members of the firm.

It was found that year in and year out this method of charging for assistants' services covered, in the gross, the entire direct cost of the assistants' services and

the entire overhead expenses of the office with a margin of "profit" which in some years reached as much as 18 to 20 per cent. We came to regard this as not a sufficiently fair approximation, especially as between different jobs, and it became the practice to make an arbitrary and voluntary scaling down of the 100 per cent. "margin" in special cases where it seemed unfair to the client.

Later, with the gradual improvement of our cost accounting methods, differentiations were made between several classes of assistants' services which plainly involved different proportions of overhead expenses. Different rates of "margins" were charged on these different classes, and at the end of each year the different items of actual overhead expense were apportioned against the several "departments" thus established with a real effort to make the apportionment approximately fair so as to find out whether the rate of "margin" charged on each class of assistants had proved to be substantially correct. Of course, it is neither practicable, nor fair, to fix the "margin" for every short period of accounting, so as to correspond with the actual overhead costs of that period. In a busy season the overhead costs are apt to be less in proportion to the cost directly charged to each job and vice-versa. All that can be reasonably attempted is to hit a fair average year in and year out.

For some time prior to 1921 the "margins" for meeting overhead expense varied from 25 per cent. to 80 per cent. on the pay of different classes of assistants for those hours during which their time is directly chargeable to specific work orders, the 80 per cent. margin applying to the majority of ordinary office assistants. With the relative increase in overhead costs which came with the post-war deflation, it was found necessary to increase the maximum "margin" to the old figure of 100 per cent. again. Of the total overhead expenses about one quarter is charged against the personal professional services of the firm as representing the amount of rent, etc., and clerical assistance, etc., and equipment, library, etc., which the firm would require if the drafting and other directly chargeable assistants' services, together with their necessary overhead expenses, were furnished by the clients themselves, as they are in the case of some well organized municipal departments which we serve in a consulting capacity.

When we see that with the margins charged any "department," other than the personal professional services of the firm, is beginning to show year after year a continuing loss, or a "gain" so considerable as to be more than a reasonable assurance against occasional losses, we endeavor to readjust the margins more equitably.

This is primarily a system of cost accounting and is followed for our own information even in those cases where we contract with a client to furnish certain services for a specified lump sum, or within an agreed maximum cost. It enables us to know with tolerable precision at any time what each work is costing us, including its fair share of overhead expense.

But in the majority of cases our contracts with clients provide for charging a fee for the personal services of the firm, plus expenses as actually incurred from time to time, "expenses" being defined as including pay of assistants together with the corresponding share of overhead expense. We are then substantially in the position of a trusted employee on a salary, who either employs subordinates in the service of his employer at his employer's expense (without profit or loss to himself), or delegates work to contractors, as may seem most advantageous to his employer.

Under this system we feel at liberty and our clients are glad to have us feel at

liberty to send our own assistants to a job, and have them stay as long as necessary, and do whatever work is necessary in the client's interest to get the desired results if that seems more expedient for the client than having such work done by people not in our employ.

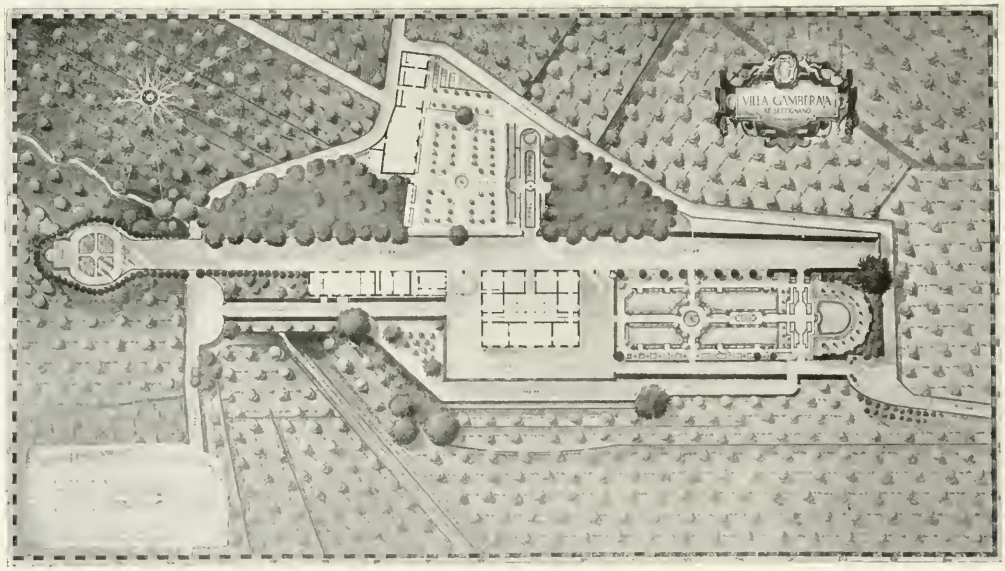
We do, however, systematically try to avoid getting our organization needlessly entangled in executive work which can be efficiently done by others and which might interfere with our proper professional concentration on problems of design.

There is no sense in a pharisaical attitude of adhering mechanically to any single precisely defined method as the sure way of salvation, and of regarding all others as necessarily "unclean." The real point is to use common sense, honesty, and a constant scrutiny of the effect and tendency of one's methods in the light of three principles:

1. That the professional landscape architect assumes a fiduciary obligation to give only such advice and take only such action as will best serve the client's legitimate interests.

2. That in consonance with this obligation he must avoid putting himself in a position where his advice or actions might be influenced adversely to his client's interest by regard for his own financial interest in possible speculative or commercial profits.

3. That his primary function is design, and that he should avoid putting himself in a position likely to emphasize executive or managerial functions at the expense of the function of design.




Villa Gamberaia, Florence
Measured Drawing by Edward Lawson
Fellow in Landscape Architecture American Academy in Rome—1915-1919

Drawing by Edward Lawson—1919

# COLLABORATION BETWEEN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND AN ARCHITECT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL*

In this kind of discussion, everything depends upon the point of view from which the subject is approached; and that, in turn, should depend upon the object of the evening's exercises. I know not whether they be to entertain or to instruct.

If the object of the evening be mainly entertainment, the subject is best approached from the respective viewpoints of the architect and the landscape architect as such; especially that point of view which each most strongly occupies when fighting for his bread and butter, or when fighting for those "principles of sound professional practice and high artistic endeavor" which happen to be on the side the bread is buttered on.

If, however, the purpose is to throw some light upon the subject in a large way, I think it ought to be approached from the point of view of the *client*. Whatever is best for the client is, in the long run, best for the professionals who serve him.

From the point of view of the client, it is utterly immaterial whether the person he employs to help him get what he wants happens to call himself an architect, or a landscape architect, or an engineer, or a sculptor, or a gardener, or plain John Smith. Moreover, unless the job is a very small one and the client employs either a gardener or plain John Smith, he must engage the services, not of a single helper, but of a considerable number of collaborators, some of whom are expert chiefly with the pick and shovel. All these collaborators must be made, by some means, to work together, without too much waste of effort and too many mistakes, toward a unified result,—unified at least in that it all contributes to the satisfaction of the client. Every part of the work is a part of the means to that one end.

The fact that it has been found expedient for one man to put up the lathing on a house, and for another man to apply the plaster or the stucco, does not make the client regard those two elements of construction in the least degree as separate units; and he has good reason for a grouch if they come apart.

When it comes to the designers—to the directors of mechanics—the principle is the same. If the job is so simple in its design and technique as to be clearly and completely within the capacity of some one designer and director, whose ability and whose limitations the client really knows, then it would be folly to complicate the work by bringing in another. On the other hand, it often happens that, by reason of the diversity of technique involved in solving the problem, or by reason of the difficulty or obscurity of the esthetic judgments involved in deciding upon the design, no single designer is likely to get the best results if he relies

*An expansion of a paper read before a meeting of the Architectural League of New York, December 5, 1911, by Frederick Law Olmsted, and published in LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

upon his own resources alone. Under such circumstances, collaboration in design and in professional direction ought to begin. The client, if he knows enough, may impose such collaboration as a condition from the start. But, in case he does not, a conscientious professional adviser, when called upon to do the work alone, will advise the client that better results are to be secured if he can have associated with him one or more collaborators. This is all equally true, whether the client first turns for help to an architect, to a landscape architect, to an engineer, or to an experienced amateur who has just married his wife's second cousin. It may not appear at the start that collaboration is advisable, but whenever it does appear the need should be frankly recognized.

No qualities more ruinously impair the value of a professional adviser to his clients, or more directly violate the basic principles of all professional ethics, than the mental qualities which prevent a man from saying "I don't know;" which lead him to abuse the faith of a trusting client by undertaking, and pretending, to do what he is not properly capable of doing. Some do this through blind conceit; some through a sort of indecision, and a feeling of false shame at owning any limits to their capacity; some, unfortunately, do it out of sheer cupidity—the quacks and semi-quacks that infest every profession.

All this, perhaps, is beside the point. Every one will agree to it. The real question is, when collaboration begins, how it can be most expediently conducted in order to give the best results for the client. My own experience points to the following conclusions:

When any designer is charged with the primary responsibility of getting certain complex results for a client, and need is felt for the collaboration of another designer, the simplest relation is to call in the latter in a consulting capacity, simply as a critic and adviser. The consultant takes no responsibility for results: his connection with the work is but a precautionary measure. It is still assumed that the designer is able to carry the whole responsibility in a competent manner, but, because he is subject to ordinary human frailty, the consultant is asked to examine his designs for possible unobserved defects, to examine the problem for possible unconsidered factors, and to supply from his experience and skill various items of information and various suggestions which the responsible designer may adopt, if his judgment so dictates. The consultant answers, as well as he can, any questions he may be asked; he volunteers any suggestions that occur to him as likely to improve the results; but he does ***not*** undertake foreseeing that all the details necessary to the perfect execution of the end in view, or any specified part of that end, have been and will be properly provided for. That is the duty of the responsible designer; and he cannot be relieved of it without confusion.

If he is not fitted to cope with the whole of that duty with reasonable assurance of attaining the degree of perfection which is desired (as might happen to a landscape architect charged with designing and executing a public park in the development of which an important and monumental building or bridge became necessary, or to an architect charged with designing a building in connection with which serious questions of relation to surroundings, or of treatment of surroundings arose), a collaborator should be called in not merely in a consulting capacity but in the capacity of responsible designer for certain elements of the whole design.

This brings up relationships, which often give rise to difficulties.

In any case where two or more professional men collaborate there may be at least three kinds of relations, any one of

them proper and suitable under certain circumstances; but it is fundamentally important that there should be a clear understanding in each case as to just what the relations are. Failure to have a clear understanding on this point is a frequent cause of trouble; and it is the duty of each of the professional men concerned in any undertaking to come to a clear understanding on this matter frankly and at an early stage of their relations, and not to rely too much upon a tacit assumption that the others are of his own way of thinking.

The three relations to which I refer are these:

1. One professional man may employ another (either as a consultant or as an assistant) in which case the one employed, so long as he continues to accept such employment, is responsible directly to the other and subject to his instructions. If he cannot with respect for his own professional standards accept and follow the instructions he receives, his normal recourse is to resign. He is in the position of any other temporary employee except so far as his contract of employment sets up special previsos.

2. One professional man may be charged by a client with general responsibility for a complex piece of work and another (or others) may also be employed directly by the client, with the assent of the former, to collaborate with him, either on the whole of the work, or on more or less clearly defined parts or aspects of it, subject to the general direction of the principal designer but with the duty of reporting directly to the client (with the knowledge of the principal designer) in case the collaborator disagrees with the principal designer over a matter which the collaborator believes to be vital to the success of the work or of other parts or aspects of it to which his responsibility extends. I have known of satisfactory collaboration of this sort with an engineer as principal and an architect, a landscape architect, a sculptor, a painter, and a professional realtor as co-equal subordinate collaborators. The appropriateness of this method depends on the job and the man. It is desirable to have a tolerably clear understanding in advance of the special field of responsibility of each of the subordinate collaborators, but the fact remains that there is one chief designer.

3. Two or more professional men may be employed by a client to collaborate upon a complex problem, charged with an indeterminate joint responsibility for the success of the whole, without making either wholly subordinate to the other but with a general understanding that the prime responsibility of one is for one part or aspect of the problem and that of the other is for another part or aspect.

This means that, particularly in those parts or aspects of the problem where their respective special responsibilities merge and overlap, no designs which are not acceptable to both, and accepted by both, shall be put in course of execution except after a "show-down" by both before the client and a decision by him. For the good of the work, which should always be the first consideration, it is not particularly important which of them draws the plans for a particular item in the borderland of their respective fields where both are competent, provided both are satisfied with the plans as drawn and accept joint responsibility for recommending them to the client. If either is seriously dissatisfied with the plans it is his duty to say so, in order that the client may get the best that the combination can produce.

This is a method which tends to some delay and some duplication of labor, and is not satisfactorily workable unless the client is prepared to pay for the best that the combination can produce; and unless it is the case either that the professional

men concerned are ready collaborators and put the interest of the work before self-seeking, or else that the client is willing and able to supply an unusual amount of skillful coordinating power. But under reasonably favorable conditions, given time enough and the disposition to get at the best that can be done, no other method is apt to yield such good results on a problem which is too broad to be covered with complete success by any one of the collaborators working single handed.

It is the method which I prefer for collaboration, simply because it does make for the best final results; but it is not the only one nor is it well adapted to cases where either speed or cheapness in getting out the plans is of prime importance.

Under method 3 especially, and to a less extent under method 2, it is important to establish some definite delimitation of the field within which each collaborator is primarily responsible, and outside of which his relation to the work approximates that of the consultant only. In most cases, the only clear and unmistakable delimitation of such a field of ultimate responsibility is a territorial delimitation. If John Doe is ultimately responsible for everything which is done within a certain defined area, there can be no dodging the responsibility, and no falling between two stools, as to anything within that area; and, similarly, as to the adjacent area, for which the responsibility rests on Richard Roe. It is, however, essential that such an arrangement be supplemented by making Richard Roe a consultant as regards John Doe's field of responsibility, and vice versa, and by fixing upon both the joint responsibility for harmonizing and unifying all that is done on both sides of the line.

To be more specific, this means: (1) That each is expected and required to keep the other fully informed as to what he is doing and planning to do, inasmuch as anything done on one side of the line may affect directly or indirectly what ought to be done on the other side; (2) That each must take pains to keep himself posted as to what the other is doing and planning to do, and must hold himself responsible (as a consultant) for offering suggestions and advice about the work and plans of the other whenever he thinks that they can be improved, especially in their relation to his own work; (3) That, in so far as concerns features which appear to either of the collaborators to affect in a vital way the success of the whole, if, upon discussion of suggestions, back and forth, they do not find themselves in substantial agreement, they should explain the difference to the client, clearly patiently, and fairly, to get his decision.

The snag upon which collaborations not infrequently come to grief is a tendency of the collaborators to stress their ***individual*** responsibilities and rights, rather than their ***joint*** responsibilities and duties, each endeavoring to enlarge or maintain the scope of his own peculiar responsibilities at the expense of decreasing the scope of responsibilities peculiar to another collaborator. There is sometimes a sordid motive in this, as when the compensation of one or more of the collaborators is a percentage commission on the cost of "his" parts of the work. With most professional men of good standing I think this is seldom a conscious motive of much importance; a desire for "kudos," a natural human preference for being in control, and a tendency to put a high estimate on one's own abilities, supply all the motives that are necessary for a grasping attitude.

But where the entire work is divided sharply, for the purpose of computing their respective percentage commissions into Mr. A's part and Mr. B's part, it tends to emphasize the element of separateness and of "every-man-for-himself,"

instead of the element of real collaboration and of temporary partnership. That is why I prefer, in collaborating either with an architect or with any other professional man, to avoid the separate percentage commission basis of compensation. Even if one of two collaborators is to be paid on a percentage basis it is much better that the other should not be so paid.

Suppose an operation in which there is a major architectural element for which an architect is primarily responsible and certain other elements for which a landscape architect is primarily responsible, while there are various minor elements of a more or less architectural character within or interlocking with the latter. These minor architectural elements ought to harmonize both with the major architectural element and with the major elements of the landscape design. The plans for them should be such as both collaborators approve without qualification. From the client's point of view it is immaterial in which office the finally approved drawings for them are made, so long as the above essential is covered. If those who have drawn the plans for the major architectural element can and will work up the plans for these minor architectural elements of the landscape scheme with the guidance of the landscape architect and to his satisfaction without too much waste of effort, there are obvious advantages in having the work so done, because they are already familiar with the spirit and quality of the major architectural element. In the case of plans for parts of the operation in which the value of this intimate familiarity with the principal architectural work is less, or where the difficulties of arriving at mutually satisfactory detailed plans by this method are greater, it is expedient to have the plans drawn in the landscape architect's office with the guidance of the architect and to *his* satisfaction. The ideal arrangement for getting out plans for such elements of design as lie in this borderland of over-lapping professional responsibilities is therefore one in which each of the responsible designers is paid a fee for his services in the joint work and the services of draftsmen are paid for as used, leaving the responsible designers free to use their best judgment as the work develops, assigning to each particular piece of work any draftsman in either office who happens to be the best man for it under the circumstances. The nearer the arrangements come in practice to those of a temporary partnership which uses to the full the abilities of both offices as though they were one, the better it will be for the result.

In such collaborative work I personally don't care two straws, on general principles, whether drawings for minor architectural elements are made in the architect's office or my own. All I want is to get the best results at a reasonable cost to the client. Where I think those results can best be secured by having them drawn in my office and then revised under the architect's criticism until they suit us both I say so frankly and give my reasons. If they are good reasons they generally convince a good architect. If they are not good reasons I am ready to be convinced and to ask him to work up the drawings in his office to *my* satisfaction.

If in any discussion of methods the interests of the client in the particular case at issue are emphasized as the criterion, there is seldom much trouble. Trouble comes mainly from selfishness on the part of one or both collaborators.

The only safe rules are: first, that the relations of the collaborators should be adapted in each particular case to the circumstances of that case in the best interests of the client; and second that there should be a clear understanding be-

tween the collaborators and the client as to what the relations are to be.

The workability of any method of collaboration depends upon the personal qualities of the collaborators; they must have a reasonable equipment of tact, of sympathetic insight, and of mutual respect. There are some people who can only play a lone hand. I know certain architects and engineers and other professional men of considerable personal ability with whom I should refuse to attempt any collaboration, because they are, personally, so constituted that they can not, or will not, honestly try to coöperate. They are "rule or ruin" men.

But, assuming the necessary personal qualities, coöperation can best be carried on, in my opinion, when the relations are defined in one of the ways above set forth: A collaborator must either be purely a consultant, with no responsibility beyond giving advice and answering questions, with no responsibility of initiative, with no responsibility for ensuring the final results; or else he must be the responsible designer of some defined entity, of all that comes within a certain boundary, *and at the same time* be made a consultant as to all related parts of the whole design.

Almost anybody who has the money, whether he be an architect, an engineer, a landscape architect, or a mere commercial exploiter of money-making opportunities, can hire as assistants men of a high degree of competence in any field he chooses. But that does not justify him, as a professional man, without explicit warning to his client, in assuming the sole professional responsibility for work of a sort which is beyond his own power to comprehend and skillfully guide in all its details. The man who takes such responsibilities may pose as a professional man, but in reality he is, in so far, a quack.

I may add, since it is easier and much more interesting to pluck the mote from another man's eye than the beam from one's own, that some architects often do assume responsibilities in regard to landscape work, which, as individuals, they appear very ill fitted to carry out successfully. There is nothing in the fact that a man is an architect that should, in itself, interfere with his becoming a competent landscape architect also, any more than there is any reason why the reverse should not take place; but, *ars longa*. And the simple fact is that the instances are few in which both fields are well covered. The infrequency of a successful union of these two professions in the same individual is rather surprising, in view of the closeness and frequent overlapping of their fields and the vagueness of the boundary which separates them. It remains surprising, even after due consideration of the bigness of the range of technical information required for each of the professions. And I believe this infrequency is partly due to a radical difference in the point of view which is normal to the two professions, a difference which is apt to be inborn in different individuals, but which is clearly emphasized and cultivated by differences in the general run of problems which are presented to the architect and to the landscape architect respectively.

Normally, the architect deals with materials which he is required to shape into a result that shall be perfect, complete and final, as it leaves his hand—a thing expected to remain thenceforth substantially unchanged until its day is done.

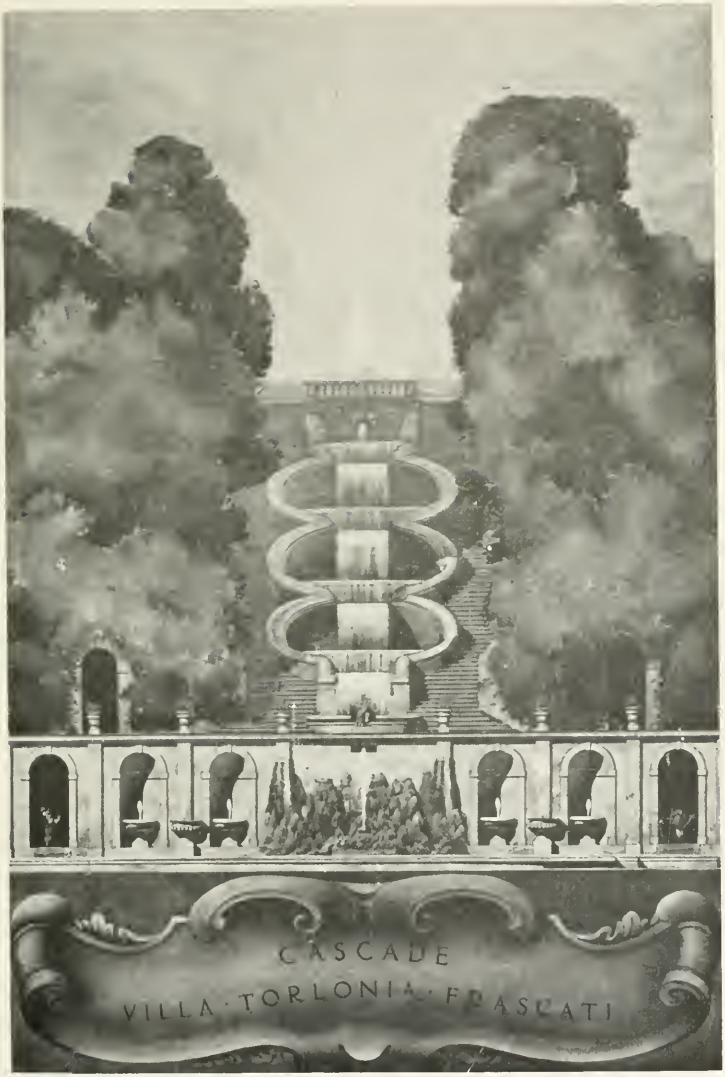
Normally, the landscape architect deals with materials which he is required to shape into a kind of organism that grows and changes, and, with the aid of those who control it, continues for an indefinite time constantly to readapt itself to new factors of its environment. A normal, healthy-minded architect rebels at the necessity of waiting for growth in land-

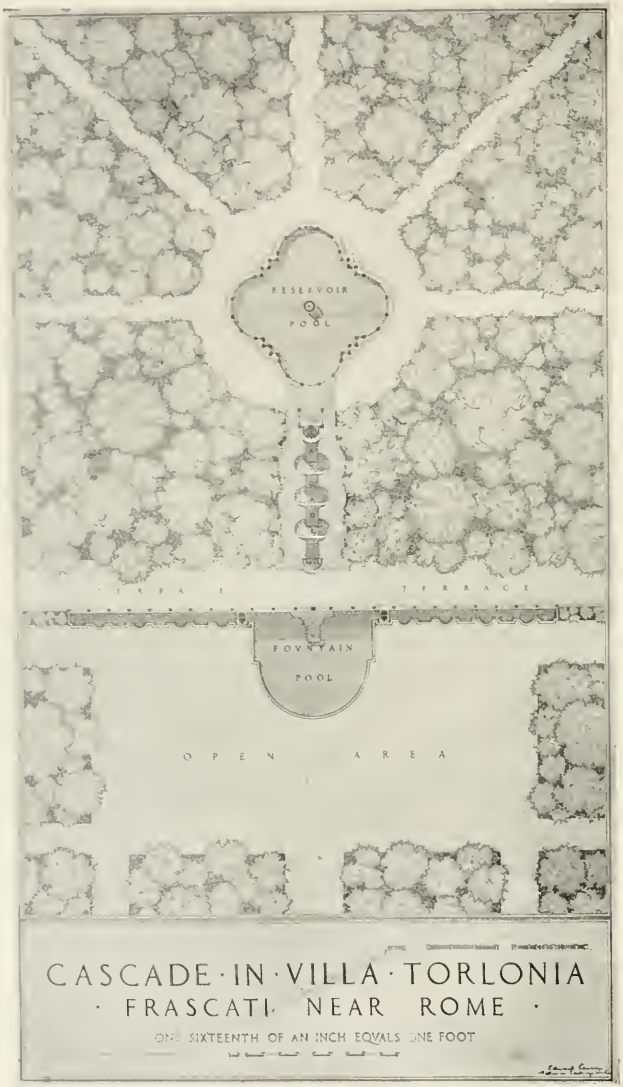
scape work. He is impatient to "get his effect" at once. He rebels at the requirements of so planning his work that the effect will be good under successive or alternative conditions of growth which can be foreseen only in general terms. He wholly fails to grasp that the aim in most landscape work is not a single fixed "effect," conceived as immutable but really only momentary. The normal aim of landscape architecture is the whole sum of effects, as seen through changing seasons and years in the whole life history of a living design.

# THE CASCADE IN VILLA TORLONIA AT FRASCATI*

Villa Torlonia, formerly Villa Conti, like the other villas at Frascati, is built upon the slope of a hill and commands a broad view of the Roman Campagna with Rome and the dome of St. Peter's in the distance. The private part of the villa is to the rear of the house and above the ornamental stairway. It consists of a large dense grove of ilex, bay, Viburnum Tinus, butcher's broom (Sarcococca) and English ivy, and is interlaced with broad dirt paths at right angles to each other with beautiful fountains at their intersections. As is seen in early prints these paths were formerly bordered by high hedges but now no trace of these remains. On the main axis of the stairway a broad central path leads through the bosco or woodland to the cascade, the chief feature of the villa. In comparison, the water in the cascade in the Villa Aldobrandini is swifter and there is more the feeling of a swift stream. The broad central path leading to the cascade terminates in a large open area in front of the long arcade which serves as a retaining wall to the slope upon which the waterfall is built. The arcade is ornamented with niches each of which contains a mask which spouts water into the vase below and then empties into a long narrow basin in front of the retaining wall. In the center of the retaining wall and on axis with the main approaching alley the water from several fountains falls over a great baroque pile of rock-work into a large semi-circular pool. Two small stone bridges, one on each side of the semi-circular pool, lead to a tunneled passage which affords an approach to the terrace above and the cascade. The cascade occupies an opening in the trees and consists of a series of basins emptying one into the other. On either side a wall and stairway follows the curve of the cascade. At regular intervals in the stairway small seats are placed in the wall, which give an opportunity to enjoy the cool shade and the play of the running water. The stairway leads to the upper terrace which consists of a large circular opening in the natural woodland of the villa. Paths radiate from this opening and stone seats afford a resting place under the deep shade of the ilex. In this area directly above the cascade a stone paved platform bounded on three sides by a balustrade serves as an overlook for the waterfall. In the center of the large opening in the woodland a great balustraded pool, connected to the overlook by means of a cobbled paved area, serves as a reservoir for the water supply. One broad step encircles the pool around the base of the balustrade and allows one to stand close to it in order to look over into the deep clear water within, upon which is reflected the nearby ilex trees of the wood. At the base of this step a narrow strip of stone cobble paving served as a finish to the step and a transition from the architecture to the surrounding dirt path. Little of this paving now exists, but it offers a good example of how the early architects felt the necessity of softing of architecture or

*Selected from Report of Edward Lawson, Fellow in Landscape Architecture, American Academy in Rome, and published by permission of the President of the American Society of Landscape Architects.


CASCADE
VILLA·TORLONIA·FRASCATI




CASCADE · IN · VILLA · TORLONIA

· FRASCATI · NEAR ROME ·

ONE SIXTEENTH OF AN INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT

blending it with nature. In the balustrade around the reservoir pool each post is richly carved with a mask on the side facing the pool and each has on the top a circular basin. Originally the water was brought up through the post and formed a small fountain jet which split over into these circular basins. It was then carried down through the post and reappeared from the mouths of the masks, which emptied into the pool. These fountains are no longer in use but the lead pipes are still visible.

The water which feeds this scheme has been brought through an aqueduct from Monte Algido near Monte Cavo, a distance of about twelve miles. It first appears in a huge fountain in the reservoir and then is carried underground to the top of the cascade where it pours out of a large stone mask (five feet across) into a pool below. It overflows from this pool onto an inclined rough tiled platform or shelf, which creates a playful surface to the water, into a large oval basin below, where it is again at rest. This basin overflows onto another inclined plane and so the process is repeated until it reaches the last pool of the waterfall. Here it is taken underground across the terrace and part of it reappears in a fan-like fountain gushing forth from the mouth of a stone eagle which rests upon the top of the retaining well, and falls into the semi-circular pool below. Originally part of the water from the cascade formed fountains in the vases which still remain on top of the cornice of the retaining wall. These fountains are no longer in operation and the vases are instead planted with aloes. The remainder of the water from the cascade is used to supply the masks and fountain vases in the niches in the arcade (not any of these masks and only a few of the fountain vases are now in working order) and a large fountain which spouts from a mask laid upon a pile of stones in the large semi-circular pool. A small rectangular hole in the top of the retaining wall, just under the eagle, serves as an emergency outlet for the water in case the fountains are not in running order. From the large pool in front of the arcade the water is again carried underground to feed the various fountains throughout the villa proper.

As has been said, the cascade is approached by a central axial path through the dense woodland and the first sight of it is through a vista in the trees. If seen in the morning light the effect is especially pleasing and the contrast of the light and shade due to the distribution of the open areas, and the dark shade of the woodland enhance the picture—the whole effect is grey and green. There is a perfect blending between the softness of the vegetation and that of the moss covered architecture. Even the scale, detail and forms of the architecture seem to be re-echoed in the soft grey-green forms of the ilex—one appears to be created for the other. The effect produced by the contrast of sunlight and deep shadows and the coolness of the clear sparkling water, partly covered with bright green water plants and moss, together with the subtle blending of the architectural forms with the green, creates a setting of quiet and restfulness and there is an enchantment undescribable.

# BOSTON ZOÖLOGICAL PARK*

Reprinted from "Landscape Architecture"

About thirty years ago, the late Frederick Law Olmsted prepared a detailed working plan for Franklin Park in Boston. The execution of this plan was carried out in large measure during Olmsted's lifetime, but the portion of the park along Seaver Street was left largely unfinished, and is today practically undeveloped, with the exception that the woodlands have been improved and the grasslands cared for. This territory was set apart for a collection of native animals, together with a deer park and a Little Folks' Fair, in which were to be Merry-go-Rounds, Donkey Trains, and other amusements for children. At different times during the last thirty years, various movements have been put on foot to establish a permanent zoölogical collection in this portion of the park. Unfortunately, none of these schemes have materialized for want of funds. Of late the project for a zoo has been reawakened, and active construction work has been undertaken under moneys secured from the recent Parkman Bequest.

In this age of great zoölogical collections, it has seemed best to provide a more complete collection of animals than that contemplated by Olmsted. The experience of many cities of this country has shown that the public are not satisfied with a collection of native animals, but require as a supplement the well-known animals of the tropics. It is contemplated at Boston to include specimens from all parts of the world, although retaining, also, a large collection of animals which will thrive in our climate during the winter season out-of-doors.

It should be carefully noted that the zoo is not placed at random in the park, but in a position where it will do no violence to the quiet landscapes of the composition, which need to be protected in a substantial way from the distractions of a zoölogical collection. This separation is effected by heights of land, walls and by heavy plantings of high woodland. That portion of the original plan which provided for an extensive Alameda, or "Greeting," has been modified to meet the modern requirements. In the old days, this "greeting" was intended to provide a meeting-place for persons frequenting the park in carriages. In recent years, the use of carriages for pleasure purposes has been reduced almost to nothing, and it seemed unwise to construct the "greeting" for its original purpose. The position of the zoo contemplates a wide mall of grass in place of the original footways and carriageways, forming an imposing panel, planted with rows of trees and measuring in width two hundred and fifty feet, and in length upward of half a mile.

The scheme of the zoo is shown on the general plan (Fig. 1). This scheme is naturally divided by the contour of the ground into two parts—one of a naturalistic character on ground of so rugged a contour that a formal layout was impossible; and the other of a symmetrical character on the level ground, which was designed originally for the "greeting." The naturalistic scheme is unified by a central path which meanders to fit the contour of the ground and to display the collection on its margins, intended to ac-

*A paper by A. A. Shurtleff.

WALNUT AVENUE

PLAN No 100

# BOSTON PARK DEPARTMENT
## FRANKLIN PARK
## REVISED
## PRELIMINARY PLAN FOR ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

ARTHUR A SHURTLEFF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

SCALE OF FEET

89 STATE ST.
MARCH 1911
CORRECTED TO JAN 19 1912

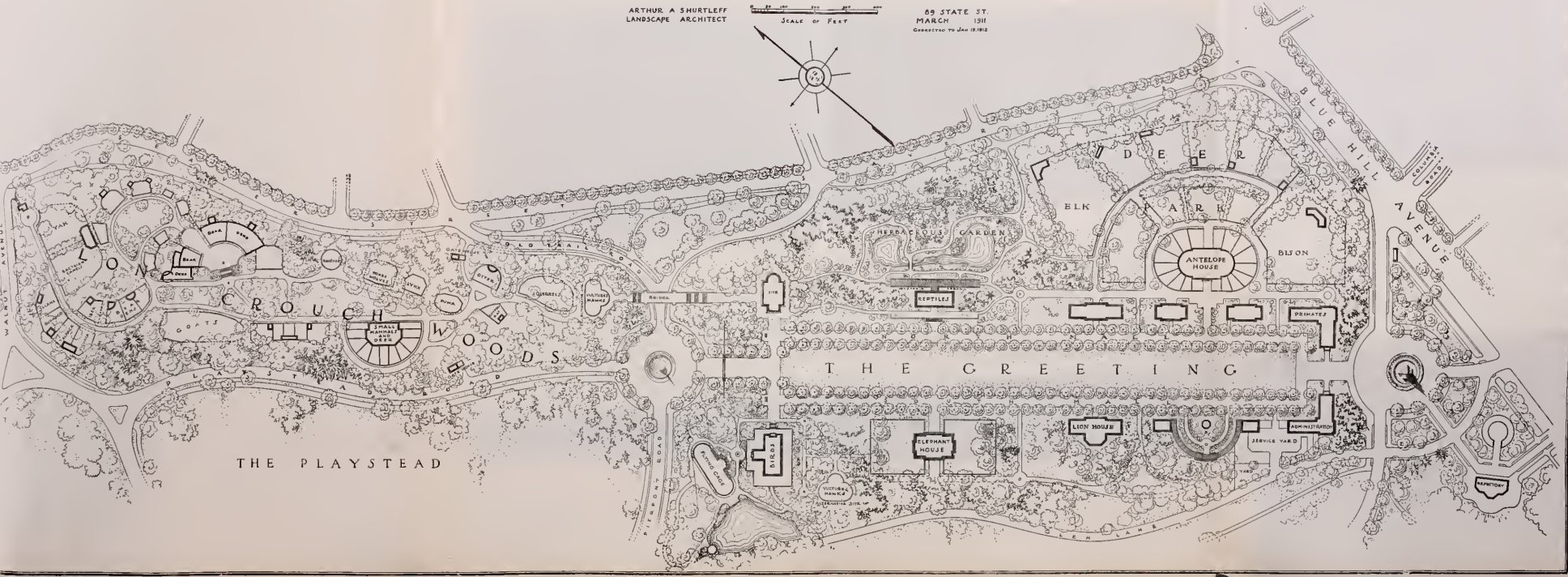



Fig. 1

commodate the smaller animals like the raccoon, puma, lynx, beaver and prairie-dog, together with a large collection of bears, Alpaca goats, llama and deer. The cages are carefully screened from the adjoining streets and playgrounds and may be viewed only from one side. Especial pains are taken to provide backgrounds for each cage. Behind the dens, service paths and storage accommodations are provided, to which the public are not admitted. The naturalistic group is connected with the formal scheme by a large foot-bridge, which spans one of the main driveway entrances of the park and prevents undesirable and dangerous mingling of carrage and foot traffic. This bridge forms an attractive gateway to the new mall, but, for obvious reasons, it cannot be arranged upon the axis of the scheme.

The "greeting," centers in a great central carriage circle already partly constructed. Gateways and other architectural features adorn this end of the panel. Buildings are to be provided for birds, reptiles, antelope, bison, lions, primates, and for the administration of the zoo. A definite line of setback is arranged for these edifices, which are to be made subordinate to the great mall, and which must not be of such height as to become conspicuous objects in the great playsteads and open landscapes of the park itself. The Administration Building has ample yards adjoining it for the reception of animals, for shipping, or housing of wagons and implements, and for storing and handling food. This administrative work is assisted by the "Valley Road."—a thoroughfare designed thirty years ago for a traffic short-cut across the park, and which may consequently be used constantly by service wagons of the zoo without intrusion upon pleasure driveways.

Thus far the actual construction work has been confined to an herbaceous garden, to extensive bears' dens, to a large flying-cage, and to a bird-house. Grading and planting work in connection with these features is also under way. A general scheme for the arrangement of bears' dens is shown in Fig. 2. This scheme provides for ample shelter dens, and for cages which face upon a semi-circular concourse approached by a wide staircase. Spectators are to view the bears over a marginal fillet of shrubbery, and through a heavy cage fence, which is capped with a wide steel hood in place of the usual teasers. A detail of this construction is shown in Fig 3. This hood is intended to afford shade to the cage floors, and at the same time to reduce the array of bayonet-like teasers, which are usually so conspicuous and objectionable a feature in dens of this kind. These hooded tops are supported upon slender iron columns and follow a perfectly horizontal course, independent of the slope of the ground. The hoods abut against high masonry cyclopean walls, which are pierced with simple openings covered with heavy stone lintels. No attempt is made to secure naturalistic effects in these structures. The floors of the dens are covered with granolithic slabs raised on piers of concrete, so giving a continuous air-space underneath, to allow for the growth of roots of trees which stand in the dens. Water is provided freely in four large basins with inclines, and hydrants are liberally installed for washing the dens. The first plans showed rather a natural or rustic treatment for the dens, but it was seen that they could not be kept thoroughly sanitary with such rough floors, and the wall-surfaces furnished the bears foothold for escape. So it seemed better to use a style of masonry which was frankly substantial, and suited not less to the safety of the public than to cleanliness of the dens. No pains have been spared, however, in the final designs, to secure agreeable backgrounds,

liberal expanses of water for bathing, fine boulders and massive tree-trunks for intermediate decoration, and to provide the bears with opportunities to disport themselves despite the requirements of enclosure and sanitation.

In the great flying-cage, shown in its final form in Fig 4, it seemed thoroughly practical to use a naturalistic treatment. A fine background is secured by an artificial cliff having a grotto which forms a source of water-supply, from which streams and lagoons are led over the floor of the cage in a way to preserve important trees. and to conform with the irregular surface of the ground. The margin of the cage is uniformly level, but the center rises and falls as the trees and ground conditions require.

The actual construction of the bird flying-cage is shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. Details will be found on these sheets for the iron gates to be used by wagons entering the cage for cleaning purposes or to deliver sand for the beaches, sod, shrubbery, loam and other materials. The construction of the sand beaches upon an underlying sheet of concrete, which permits the replacement of the sand as it becomes fouled, and the relation of the boulders on the edge of the pools to this concrete water treatment, are shown in some detail. For practical purposes, it is absolutely essential to protect all water margins and all water bottoms in this manner with concrete, to insure wholesome living-conditions for the birds, and maintenance at moderate cost. Were the pools built of gravel and loam, the nearby trees would shortly die from drowning by water-seepage through the intervening soil, and the pools and their margins would soon become clouded and fouled by mud and filth. The hiding-places provided in the rockwork for pelicans and other birds, the shelves for perching birds and for the reception of sods and shrubbery, the continuous platform for plantations along the top of the wall of hanging vines, shrubbery, and small trees, are all shown on these plates. These drawings also indicate a system of water-supply for washing purposes, feeding-platforms, and fences and planting to keep the public at a proper distance.

The relation between the flying-cage already constructed and the bird-house which is to be erected, and their combined relation to an artificial pond, to a lawn for displaying peacocks, and to the "Greeting," are shown in Fig. 8. The somewhat novel relation of these parts to one another is required by the contour of the ground and by the existence of the playstead, its adjoining roadways, and Glen Road. The bird-house and flying-cage stand in a grove of oak trees, which properly shelter them from the sun and prevent their forming too conspicuous a feature in the park. Mr. William D. Austin, of Boston, is the architect of the bird-house. A flying-cage for eagles and vultures will soon be erected to complete the bird group. Leading to the elephant-house are to be parrots and cockatoos, on individual stands, in recesses along the pathway.

An attractive herbaceous garden forms a part of the construction work already under way, and occupies a shallow dell behind the future lion-house and separated from it by an extensive pergola. This garden has been worked out in its details by Mr. John A. Pettigrew, late superintendent of the Park System. It embodies a collection of herbaceous plants flowering from early spring through the summer until late autumn. Lagoons are provided for the growth of water-plants, and the whole scheme is backed up by a planting of oak trees averaging about twenty-five feet in height, which gives seclusion from the noise and traffic of Seaver Street.

The installation of the zoo has made necessary the laying of extensive water-

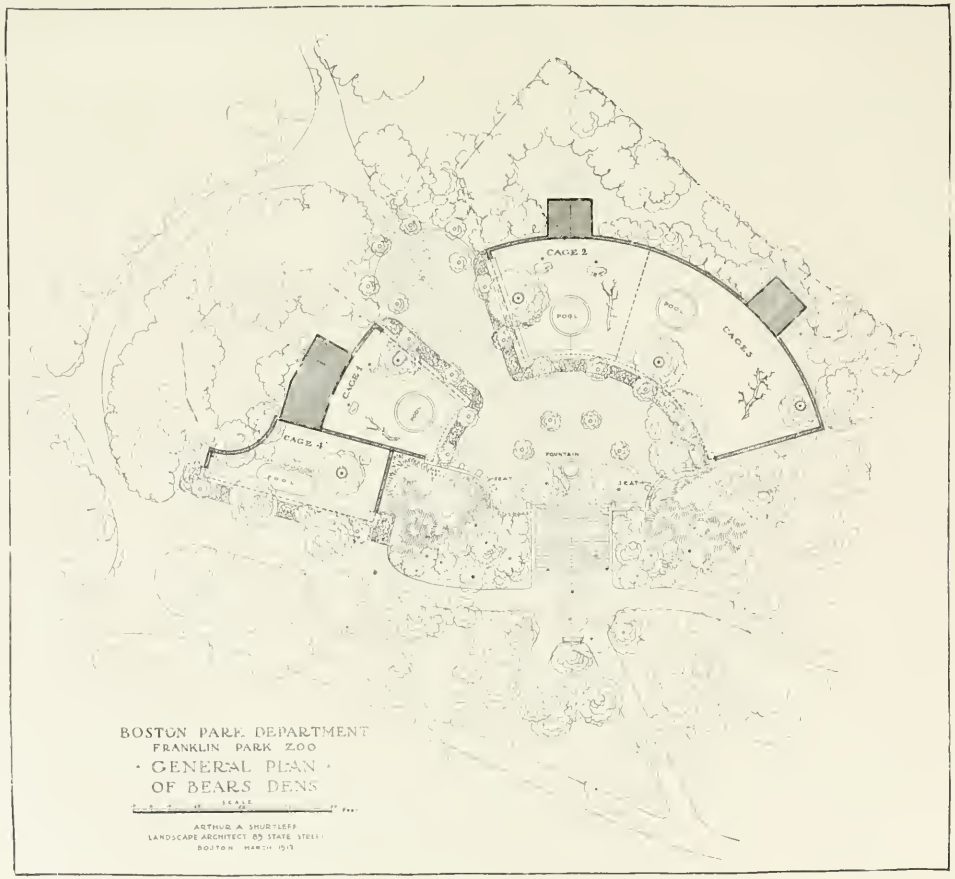
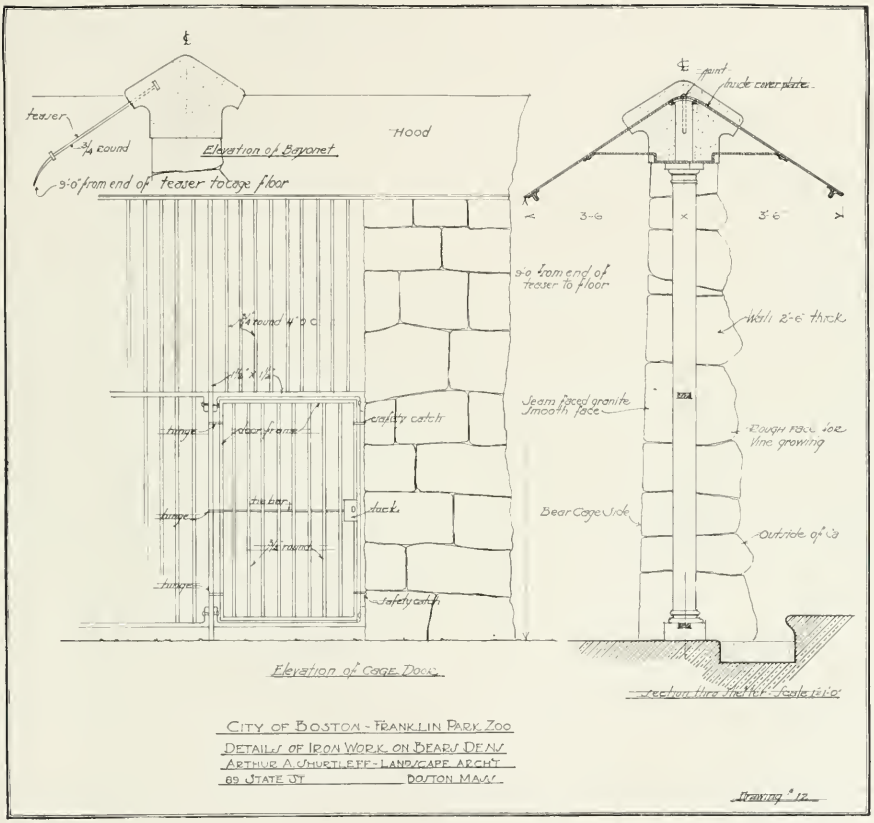

CAGE 2
POOL
POOL
CAGE 3
CAGE 1
CAGE 4
POOL
FOUNTAIN
SEAT
SEAT
BOSTON PARK DEPARTMENT
FRANKLIN PARK ZOO
GENERAL PLAN
OF BEARS DENS
SCALE
ARTHUR A. SHURTLEFF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT 89 STATE STREET
BOSTON MARCH 1913

Fig. 2

The Bear's Den—Cage 2



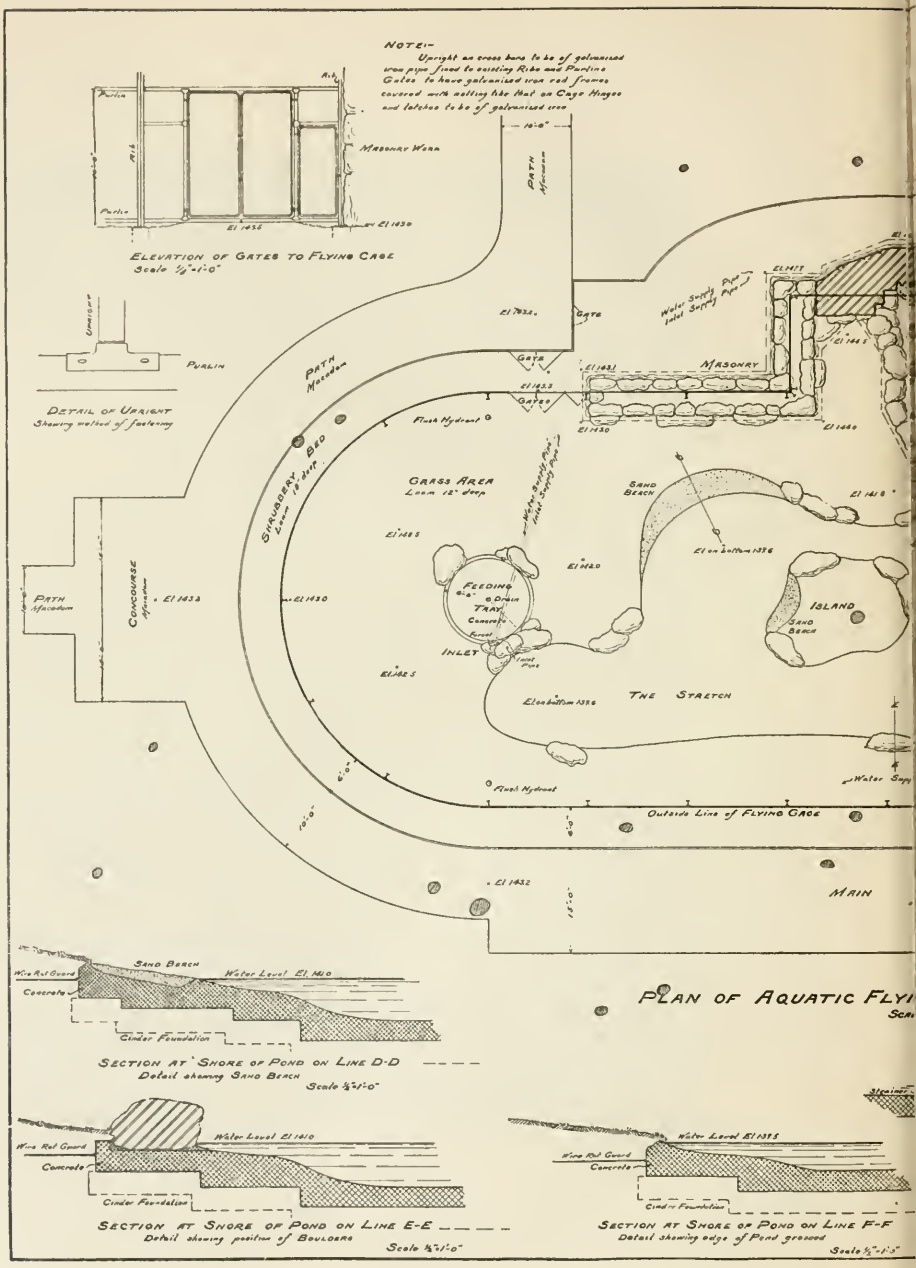
teaser
3/4 round
Elevation of Bayonet
Hood
9'-0" from end of teaser to cage floor
9'-0" from end of teaser to floor
3/4" round 4" o.c.
1 1/2" x 1 1/2"
hinge
door frame
safety catch
tie bar
hinge
stock
3/4" round
hinge
safety catch
Elevation of Cage Door
paint
inside cover plate
3'-6"
3'-6"
Wall 2'-6" thick
Seam faced granite smooth face
Rough face for vine growing
Bear Cage Side
Outside of Ca
Section thru Shelter - Scale 1"=1'-0"
CITY OF BOSTON - FRANKLIN PARK ZOO
DETAILS OF IRON WORK ON BEARS DENS
ARTHUR A. SHURTLEFF - LANDSCAPE ARCH'T
89 STATE ST BOSTON MASS
Drawing # 12

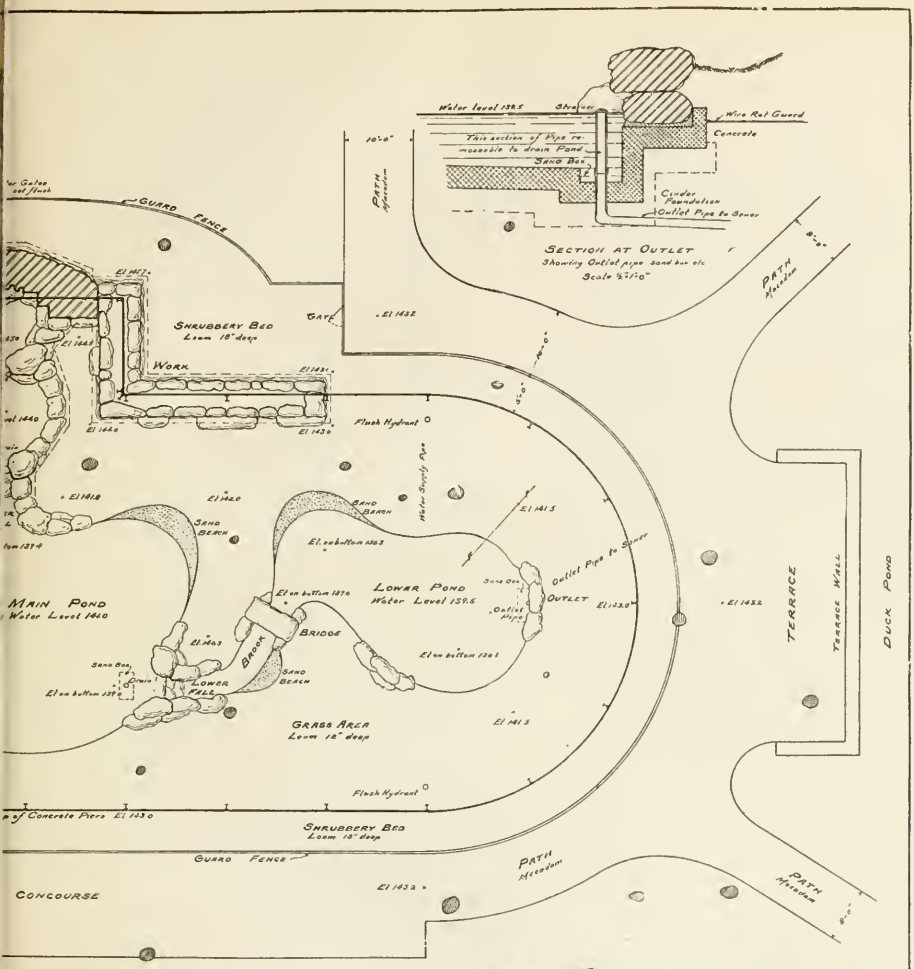

Fig. 3

General View in the Flying Cage

City of Boston, Park Department
Arthur A. Shurtleff
Landscape Architect 6 State Street
March 1911

Fig. 4


NOTE:-
Upright on cross bars to be of galvanized iron pipe fixed to existing Ribs and Purlins
Gates to have galvanized iron rod frames covered with netting like that on Cage Hinges and latches to be of galvanized iron
Purlin
Rib
Masonry Work
El 1435
El 1430
ELEVATION OF GATES TO FLYING CAGE
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Upright
Purlin
DETAIL OF UPRIGHT
Showing method of fastening
PATH Macadam
Gate
Water Supply Pipe
Inlet Supply Pipe
El 1433
El 1431
MASONRY
El 1430
El 1440
Flush Hydrant
SHRUBBERY BED
Loam 18" deep
GRASS AREA
Loam 12" deep
Water Supply Pipe
Inlet Supply Pipe
SAND BEACH
El 1418
El 1420
El on bottom 1336
FEEDING
Drain
TRAY
Concrete
Forest
INLET
Inlet Pipe
El 1425
El on bottom 1336
THE STRETCH
ISLAND
SAND BEACH
PATH Macadam
CONCOURSE Macadam
El 1432
El 1430
Flush Hydrant
Outside Line of FLYING CAGE
El 1432
MAIN
PLAN OF AQUATIC FLYI
Sand Beach
Wire Rot Guard
Water Level El 1410
Concrete
Cinder Foundation
SECTION AT SHORE OF POND ON LINE D-D
Detail showing SAND BEACH
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Water Level El 1410
Wire Rot Guard
Concrete
Cinder Foundation
SECTION AT SHORE OF POND ON LINE E-E
Detail showing position of BOULDERS
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Water Level El 1335
Wire Rot Guard
Concrete
Cinder Foundation
SECTION AT SHORE OF POND ON LINE F-F
Detail showing edge of Pond grassed
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"




CITY OF BOSTON

# FRANKLIN PARK ZOO

PLAN No. 103

## DETAILS OF AQUATIC FLYING CAGE

PLAN OF CAGE SHOWING PONDS TREATMENT OF SHORES PIPING. INLET, OUTLET, GATES ETC

Arthur A. Shurtleff Landscape Architect
89 State Street, Boston.

Corrected to January 16th 1912

Sheet No 1

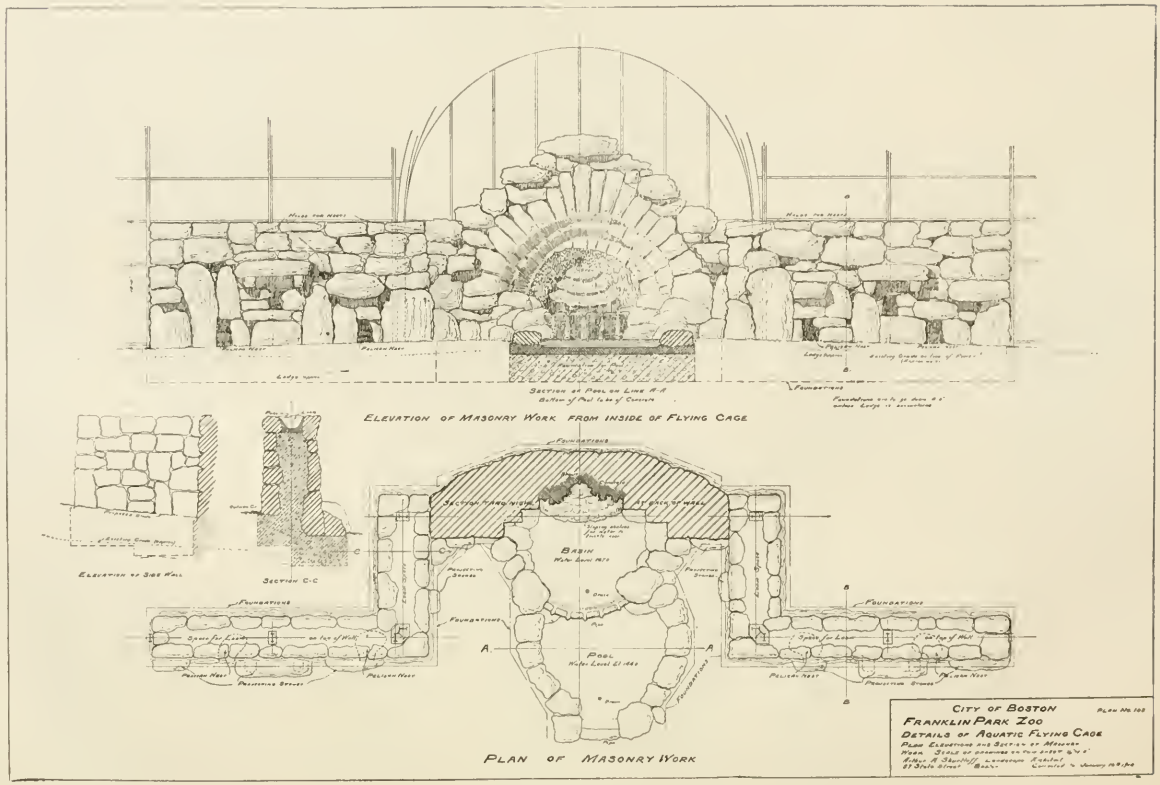

ELEVATION OF MASONRY WORK FROM INSIDE OF FLYING CAGE
SECTION C-C
PLAN OF MASONRY WORK
BASIN
POOL
FOUNDATIONS
CITY OF BOSTON
FRANKLIN PARK ZOO
DETAILS OF AQUATIC FLYING CAGE

Fig. 6

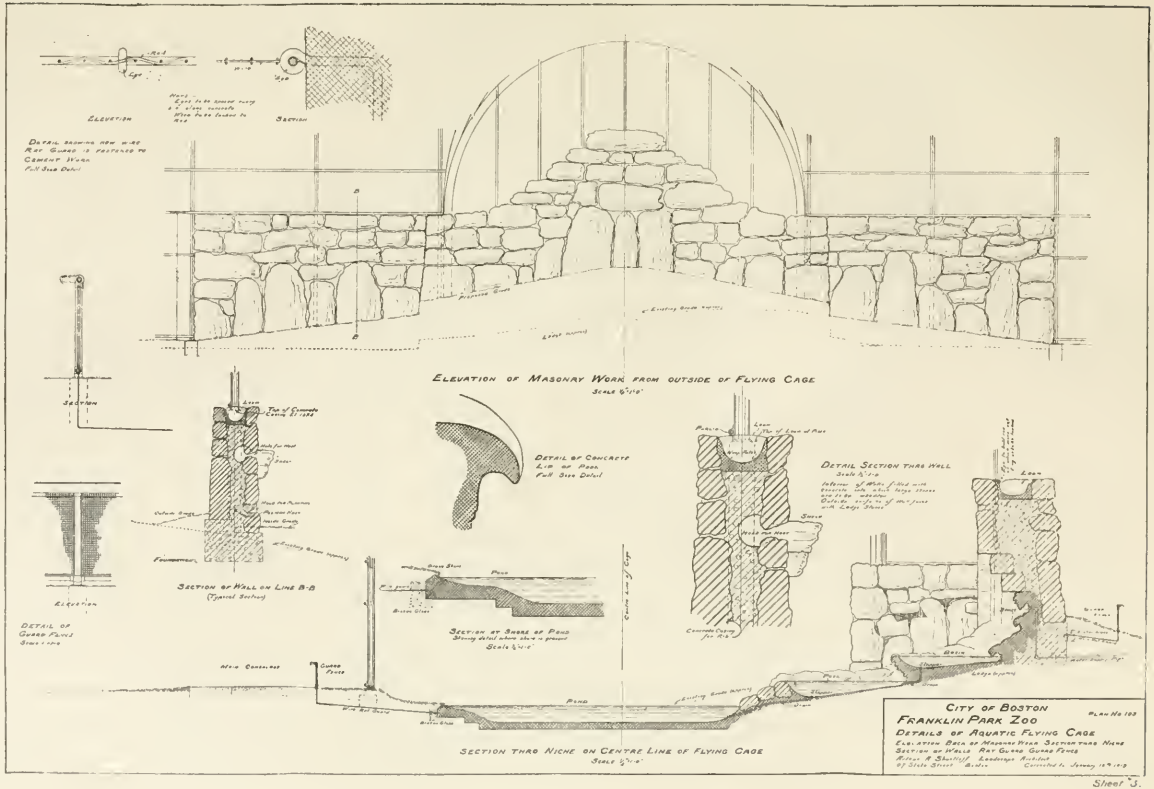

Elevation
Section
Detail showing how iron Ray Guard is fastened to Cement Work Full Size Detail
Elevation of Masonry Work from outside of Flying Cage
Scale 6"=1'0"
Detail of Concrete Lip on Pool. Full Size Detail
Detail Section thro Wall
Section
Elevation
Detail of Guard Posts
Section of Wall on Line B-B
Section at Shore of Pond
Section thro Niche on Centre Line of Flying Cage
City of Boston
Franklin Park Zoo
Details of Aquatic Flying Cage
Elevation Back of Masonry Niche Section thro Same
Section of Walls Ray Guard Guard Posts
Sheet 3.

Fig. 7

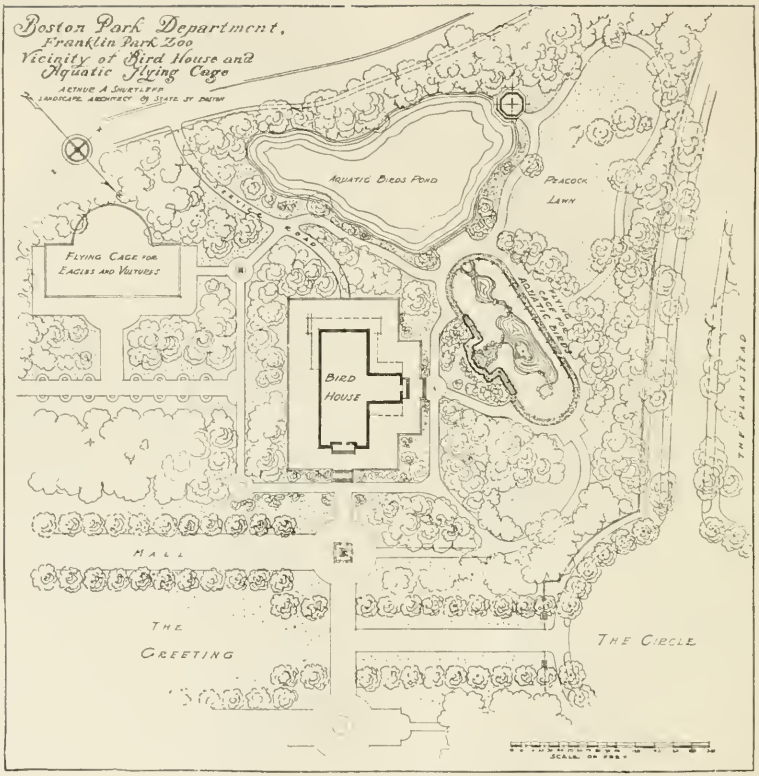

Boston Park Department.
Franklin Park Zoo
Vicinity of Bird House and
Aquatic Flying Cage
ARTHUR A. SHURTLEFF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT 99 STATE ST BOSTON
AQUATIC BIRDS POND
PEACOCK
LAWN
FLYING CAGE FOR
EAGLES AND VULTURES
BIRD
HOUSE
THE PLAYSTEAD
MALL
THE
GREETING
THE CIRCLE

Fig. 8

mains and sewers. Outfalls were fortunately at hand in neighboring streets, and water could be had near-by.

Among other experts, the commission had consulted Mr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoölogical Park; Dr. Baker, of the National Zoölogical Park at Washington; and employed Mr. J. T. Benson to advise regarding the housing of the animals. Mr. C. E. Putnam, under the late superintendent, Mr. Pettigrew, has worked out many of the details of construction.

The commissioners under whom this work has been forwarded, and who have given their personal attention to it and have contributed many of the most important features of the scheme, are: Robert S. Peabody, Chairman, James N. Prendergast (lately resigned), Daniel H. Coakley, D. Henry Sullivan.

# THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IN CITY PLANNING*

Reprinted from "Landscape Architecture"

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Society of Landscape Architects: My topic is the landscape architect in city planning. We all like to be appreciated, and I am going to try to appreciate you for a few minutes.

It certainly is refreshing to talk about city planning to a group of men who do not have to be shown. Usually it is quite the other way, and you don't know what a relief it is not to be on the defensive in this matter, not to have to explain everything, not to have to answer the usual things that are said about city planning as an expensive luxury.

We must recognize that the subject has made an astonishing advance in the United States, an advance that is reflected in our own Commonwealth by the existence of planning boards in forty of its cities and towns. And yet, in spite of this progress, we still must expect even from a fairly intelligent citizen a rather curious reaction on the subject of city planning. This is so even among the members of city and town departments, and it is true also of the members of planning boards composed very often of the representative men of the city or town. As Secretary of the City Planning Conference, I spend much time and ink on letters of explanation, only to be addressed by my correspondents and introduced occasionally to an audience as Secretary of City Planting; and that phrase always strikes me as savoring rather of the obsequies of the city than of a city which is really alive and ready to go about its proper development in a proper way.

My first feeling, then, is one of real appreciation of men who know the value of planning, of men who are really doing the city planning, and, Mr. Chairman, of the men who are teaching future city planners.

In the National Conference, we have had a great deal of help from members of your profession. In the first place, your profession has furnished more members of the National Conference than any other profession, and more members of the kind that are worth while, worth more than the $5 annual fee—the kind of members who are active in suggestion; and it is suggestion that is very much needed in city planning today. Although the ideas of city planning are generally pretty definite, they have to be dealt with in a way far different than in the intelligent working out of just one problem. But, even greater than that, your society has furnished the president of the City Planning Conference. Since 1910, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted has been the president or the chairman of the executive committee, and, as it now seems, has given all too liberally of his precious time. The formative years of the work have made great demands on him. The field was new; policies had to be determined; difficulties which were far more than oral had to be threshed out. If I may for a moment use biblical language,

*Address before the American Society of Landscape Architects, Boston, February 24, 1915, by Mr. Flavel Shurtleff, Secretary of the National Conference on City Planning.

he has led us out of the wilderness of conflicting opinions and established our ways.

You made possible our first ambitious effort in the way of original work. In preparing for the Chicago Conference a city planning study of a hypothetical area of about 500 acres on the outskirts of a city of about 500,000 people was announced. It was a problem which was surrounded with a great many difficulties. It seemed to me that the problem was too complicated, but I didn't know the landscape architect. There were twenty-five entrants, but only nine submitted finished studies, eight of which were entirely by landscape architects, and the ninth was shared in by two landscape architects, who, I suspect, did most of the work. And out of that study came a splendid result, a result which is now on exhibition at Cambridge, and at least Professor Pray knows all about it, because Harvard University is the guardian of the result of that study. Now, that is one of our best successes, and I think, with that concrete contribution to the work of the conference, you are entitled to share in whatever of accomplishment the Conference may boast.

What are some of these accomplishments? We ought not to claim accomplishments now, but I think that we may be very glad that the city-planning era in the United States came into being about the time of the establishment of the City Planning Conference. Let us call it a coincidence, if you will, but before 1909, the date of the first conference, there was only one city-planning board in existence, and that was in Hartford, Connecticut; and I will challenge you to find any mention of city planning in legislation before that. Since 1910, if you search the records, you will find in about a quarter of the commonwealths of the United States some reference to city-planning legislation. Five of the states —New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Massachusetts — have state laws authorizing the appointment of local plan commissions, and, either by ordinance or under state law, one hundred and fifty of the cities of this country have active planning commissions.

That is only one result. Generally, in the train of planning commissions and planning committees have come inquiries into the methods of acquiring land and distributing the cost of the acquisition of the land. We hear more and more today of excess condemnation and assessments for betterments: and just this year, in Massachusetts, we have a most elaborate measure presented to the legislature on the general subject of land acquisition. All these things are, it seems to me, direct results of the city-planning movement.

I will grant you that the World's Fair and Mr. Burnham's plans for the White City in 1893 may have been the inspiration for city planning; but, even allowing that, I am going to claim tonight that much of the result that we see, much of the activity of city-planning commissions, much of the city-planning legislation, can be traced with equal directness to the Conference on City Planning, and to the contract between men of the cities and towns who come to these Conferences often with the vaguest idea of what city planning means, and go away with a distinct realization of the benefits to be derived by an adherance to planning principles.

These are all past endeavors, and, we hope, past successes. Beyond are our new adventures. This year, for the Detroit Conference we are proposing a study of the best methods of land subdivision. I think it is hoped that some kind of guiding principle will be evolved, which will help real estate dividers to get a better notion of what should be the size of lots and of blocks, and so on, a prob-

lem which it seems to me, is very closely related to the general problem of congestion. And there, again, your associates are taking the lead. They are in many cases either chairmen of local committees or active workers on the committees which are working out this problem in about twenty cities.

The very latest undertaking was authorized only a few weeks ago by our executive committee, and that was the publication of an official organ to be known as the "City Plan." I suspect that some of the members of our committee felt about that publication—although they did not say anything—in much the same way as the eminent judge of the King's Bench, who, after many years of service in that court was called to the Admiralty Bench. He said, "May there be no moaning of the Bar when I set out to sea." So I hope there will be no moaning of the landscape architects when we try to put on paper what we think about city planning. I think there is need of such a bulletin. I think all the ideas of the various planning committees will have more value, if gathered together where all may read them and make comparisons with their own ideas. Certainly, the National City Planning Conference will be helped by getting together in one place all the problems and all the solutions that are suggested by committees all over the country. And I am going to offer the pages of this Bulletin tonight to any of the gentlemen who have any ideas that they would like to send to city-planning boards, to park-extension boards, and to committees who have that sort of thing in hand. There will be 5,000 copies printed, and they will be given the largest circulation possible among all those who are interested in the organizations or committees that I have suggested. If you have a message for them or for us, please consider that the pages of the Bulletin are open to you, and remember that we shall always be very glad to give publicity to any ideas that you think may advance city planning in America.

# WELFARE AND HAPPINESS IN WORKS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE*

Reprinted from "Landscape Architecture"

Two subjects very interesting to us all have already been introduced; first, the condition and prospects of the profession, and secondly, the grounds on which the proper works of landscape architecture are to be recommended to the public and to private owners.

With regard to the condition of the profession, it is to be remarked, in the first place, that it is a very new profession. There were, to be sure, a few eminent practitioners of the landscape art in the eighteenth century and in the first three-quarters of the nineteenth, and a few famous writers wrote on gardens and gardening in both the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. Nevertheless, the art has not been recognized as a profession until recent years, and it has as yet but few devotees. Secondly, the progress of the profession must depend on the increasing knowledge of the public concerning what the profession is capable of doing. From what we have already heard tonight, it seems clear that the American public has gained within the last twenty years a much better understanding than they used to have concerning what they may expect this profession to do, and what good fruits may come to the public from the work of this profession, well directed and well supported. This enlightenment of the public is, of course, slow; but it goes on gradually in several classes. The proprietors of estates both large and small, who have a cultivated turn of mind and are interested in landscape or in gardens, employ this profession more and more, and with more and more intelligence and better and better results. Public officials, also, are learning what this profession can do to promote the public welfare; and they, therefore, can be more and more relied upon to build up the profession through public employments. This remark applies not only to the officials who are actually administering municipal or state governments, or the national government, but also to the legislators; that is, to the stream of citizens who are constantly coming into the legislative bodies, and not tarrying there long, but returning to private life. The legislatures of the country are perceiving more and more clearly the real values in health and public enjoyment which good work by this profession can provide. I think these are very cheerful signs that the profession is making sound progress in public regard and public serviceableness.

The second topic already broached is a very practical one: What reasons do you give for urging a private person or a public body to employ a landscape architect? By what arguments can the serviceableness of landscape architecture be demonstrated? Are they economic, esthetic, or philanthropic arguments?

There are economic arguments in favor of providing for city populations, forests, parks, and other broad, open spaces, playgrounds for children, and some wide, decorated parkways for pleas-

*Remarks by Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, at the meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Boston, March 21, 1911.

ure, traffic, and walking. The economic argument has its place; but I feel sure that the profession ought to place its chief reliance on other considerations,—considerations which I believe determine much more human action than economics determine. These considerations relate to the promotion of human welfare and happiness. The Declaration of Independence declares that all men have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Now it is the pursuit of public happiness which, I think, should be the main standby of this profession in urging the public to use the landscape art, to seek its benefits, and to employ its artists. All worthy art contributes to the pursuit of happiness, that is, to the pursuit of durable joys and satisfactions; and the profession you practice, gentlemen, is an art, and a fine art. It will not do to advocate its works exclusively on economic grounds. Its advocates should insist that it contributes largely to the winning of the natural and durable joys and satisfactions of life.

If I were asked to mention the most important public movement of the last twenty years, I should say that it was the movement to obtain for all classes of society—indeed, for the entire population—better means of health, rational enjoyment and real happiness. Much sympathy has been expressed in these later years for the unhappy condition of large elements of the population. Much public effort has been made to improve the condition of the less fortunate classes; and among all these efforts there is none more important than the effort to counteract the evils which have arisen from congestion of population. This congestion is a phenomenon of the last fifty years in this country, following, of course, the introduction of the factory system on a large scale. Now it is already demonstrated that economic considerations alone cannot deal successfully with the actual congestion of population, or remedy the hideous evils which result from congestion. The desires and beliefs of the congested population with regard to happiness, as they understand it, must be taken into account. For instance, there was lately a public exhibition and discussion of the miserable condition of the women that make shirt-waists and similar articles of clothing in New York City. One would have supposed from the descriptions then given of the mode of life of the shirt-waist makers that they were suffering from economic conditions, and that the remedy would be economic. Their wages were low in proportion to their needs; and they suffered in their crowded lodgings and narrow streets from lack of fresh air and sunlight. Every one of these women could have transferred herself within twenty-four hours to a wholesome country life, had she been willing to be so transported. There were thousands of families scattered through the Middle West that were in great need of household servants, and were ready to pay high wages. There was a complete economic remedy; but the remedy was not consistent with the ideas of happiness which the sufferers in New York entertained, and those ideas determined their conduct. Probably not one of those distressed shirt-waist makers would have consented to transfer herself and her belongings to a country or small-town life, although she knew that all her economic straits would have been immediately relieved. Something more than economic remedies must be found for the great evils which beset modern society, and particularly for the diseases, physical and moral, which are caused by congestion of population. This profession is called upon to deal with all these problems of congestion. You must take account of the desires and hopes, tastes and purposes of the population to be relieved;

and these sentiments and emotions will all be found to be closely related to that pursuit of happiness in which a free people is always engaged in accordance with their tastes and inclinations.

The city plannings of which Mr. Parker spoke with so much discrimination are, I suppose, among the most important of the problems presented to your profession; but they are full of great difficulties in the face of the layouts which most American cities have adopted. I suppose that the uniform rectangular layout of a city, without diagonal or radial avenues, is the stupidest thing the American people has done on a large scale, and under different natural conditions. That layout is extremely uneconomical, causing an enormous daily waste of muscular and mechanical power, and in many places it has destroyed natural features of remarkable beauty. Yet today our city planning must take account of all these adverse conditions, predetermined, and often irremediable.

I dare say that some of you have felt, from time to time, some discouragement at the multitude and difficulty of the problems in landscape architecture which lie before the American people; but, as I look back on the changes wrought in American cities and their vicinities during the last twenty years, it seems to me that there is good ground for hope of large progress and ample improvements in the years which lie immediately before the young men here present. I notice that the strictly economic considerations in favor of small breathing-spaces and large landscape parks are less insisted on and that many minds are accessible to the considerations which relate to public enjoyment. Thus I have seen real progress made in this respect on the Island of Mt. Desert, where I live in summer. That island, as an economic value, is wholly dependent on the preservation of its rough natural scenery and the safe development of its various beauties. When I first went there to live, in 1881, the natives of the island hardly appreciated the fact that the chief asset of the place was its natural beauties. Their notion of the value of the island was almost exclusively an economic one. It was a good place from which to fish. It had been a very good place in which to build small vessels. It attracted, or had begun to attract, a considerable number of summer boarders. They now see clearly the importance of protecting and conserving in every way the natural beauties of the island; and they are prepared to assent to having several thousands of acres of hilltops and partially wooded, steep, rough slopes held by the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations in perpetuity for public uses, and to having these thousands of acres perpetually exempt from taxation. It is not only the people born on or near the island that have come to be influenced by this mixed regard for economic considerations, on the one hand, and considerations affecting public enjoyment, on the other. The summer people have, within the last few years, arrived at a new comprehension of the fact that the only way to preserve the island as a happy and fortunate summer resort is to secure, first the preservation of its scenery, and secondly, the purity of its water-supplies. The action of the givers of the money which put into the hands of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations many thousands of acres of these hillsides shows that they appreciate the necessity of preserving natural beauties as means of open-air enjoyment for a population which tends to become dense.

This suggestion may be available for you when you have to enter into discussion with municipal authorities or state authorities, concerning the expediency of executing public works which you have designed. Ever since 1874, I have main-

tained a steady interest in the discussion of the existing exemption of college property from taxation in the various cities and towns in which colleges or other educational institutions have been established in Massachusetts. The doctrine of exemption for educational institutions has been more and more attacked in almost every New England legislature since 1874. About four years ago, there was an unusually vigorous campaign on that subject in the Massachusetts legislature; and a careful argument was prepared by the opponents of the taxation proposed, for presentation to a committee to which a bill to tax college property had been referred. That argument demonstrated that the presence of a college or other institution of education in a city or town was never in any possible sense a burden on that town or city. On the contrary, a table prepared by counsel for Harvard College from the Tax Commissioner's reports at the State House, demonstrated that those towns and cities in Massachusetts which contained college properties exempt from taxation, when compared with other towns and cities of about the same size and situation but having no lands exempt from taxation because occupied by a college or other institution of learning, were in better pecuniary position as regards taxes and public expenditures than the towns which had no colleges within their limits. That proved a very convincing table. It was the principal reason for the overwhelming vote by which the House adhered to the ancient policy of Massachusetts on this subject.

In the course of that discussion, I came to the following conclusion with regard to the amount of exempted properties in a city or town, namely, that the best existing test of the quality of a city or town as a place to live in wholesomely, and with access to rational pleasures, is the proportion of the exempted territory in the town to the unexempted. The higher the proportion of exempted territory, the surer is that town or city to be a desirable place to live in, and, therefore, to be a prosperous place. With the exception of cemeteries, all institutions which occupy exempted territory, such as churches, colleges, hospitals, schoolhouses, museums, and libraries, promote directly the well-being of the citizens. All open spaces, like parks, public gardens, playgrounds, or water areas, promote the health of the citizens, and give them pleasure. The wider the streets and avenues—which are exempted areas—the better the health and vigor of the population. It is a safe inference that the larger the proportion of the exempted areas to the non-exempt in any town or city, the more chance is there that the town or city is, or will be, a good place to live in,—or, in other words, a place to attract intelligent people and well-conducted businesses.

Through my acquaintance with the Olmsteds in two generations and my natural interest in the work of my son Charles, who practiced his profession successfully for ten years before his early death, I am competent to testify that among all the professions I have had occasion to observe there is none capable of yielding to its members more exquisite satisfactions. There is none which can give the practitioner better reason for being content with his own serviceableness to mankind, because successful results in your profession bring health, general well-being, and sweet and wholesome pleasures to mankind. The physician must see a great deal of human suffering. He often relieves it; but he must endure the spectacle of suffering. The lawyer must at times make himself familiar with wrong-doing and crime; and, while he seeks to promote justice, he must often contend against injustice. Your profession, on the other hand, has to do all the

time with the elements of beauty in the natural world, with the beauty of trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, lakes, streams, ponds, and forests; and, in developing open landscape, you take account of all the beauties of the sky. The elements with which you work are beautiful, wholesome, and winning. One cannot say that of the elements in which the physician, or the lawyer, or the business man works, particularly if the business is one involving the factory system, for the factory hand is apt to suffer from monotony, too great division of labor, and an eclusion from natural joys. You have the satisfaction of always working towards good, towards enjoyments, towards enlargements of view, which better human nature and better the world.

You can win a further satisfaction, namely, that your product or result, if well contrived, is a durable thing. Earth work is more durable than any other human work. Roads are very durable, as the Roman roads testify. So are bridges, unless they are made of wood; and so is all park work, particularly public park work. Your work is much more durable than that of the architect. I was a member of the committee which, with great pains and trouble, got built on Copley Square the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and already, within a little more than thirty years, the building has disappeared. Even the churches the architects build disappear, or are moved to another site, like the Second Church in Copley Square; or are dwarfed by huge commercial structures, as in New York; or are left to go to decay, abandoned by the population, as on many of the hilltops of the higher parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts. If I were of your profession, that durability of my work would be a cheerful thought. It has been a satisfaction to me during all my working life that, although my own daily work was generally evanescent, just a little step forward in the march of education, yet I had put some hard-burnt bricks into the walls of an enduring institution. You can have analogous satisfaction in the durability of many of the works that you plan and construct. The public parks around Boston, the Central Park of New York, and the great Chicago parks, are going to be extraordinarily permanent. Their superficies may be altered; but the parks themselves will endure so long as this nation endures. The artist may be forgotten, or may be recalled only by the writers and readers of history; but the landscape artist's work will live. To be sure, we have to anticipate changes throughout the United States in regard to the holding of large landed estates, changes which may affect the durability of private country places. You cannot be sure that the country places now constructed by you will be passed down in the same family, or carried on hereafter in the same style and spirit; but public works are going to be of great duration.

So in spite of the difficulties which attend the development of a young profession whose capacities are not yet fully appreciated, I congratulate you most heartily on the nature of the work to which you have devoted your lives; and I fully believe that your professional lives will be unusually happy, and will bring you durable satisfactions.

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**Kessler, G. E.**
City Plan for Dallas, Tex., 1911. Paper on Kansas City Park System for National Conference on City Planning, 1917, etc.

**Kimball, Theodora (See also L. A.)**
**City Planning, a Comprehensive Analysis** (with J. S. Pray), published by Harvard University Press, 1913; **Classified Selected List of References on City Planning,** published by National Conference on City Planning, 1915; **An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design** (with H. V. Hubbard, see above), 1917; **Landscape Architecture Classification** (with H. V. Hubbard see above), 1920. Edited **Municipal Accomplishment in City Planning** for National Conference on City Planning, 1920. Numerous bibliographies on subjects of landscape architecture, city planning, reconstruction, and industrial housing. Editorials, articles, and reviews in **L. A.,** 1912-date. Annual surveys of city planning reports in **L. A.,** 1912-date, and annual reviews of city planning progress in **National Municipal Review,** 1918-date. Articles on City planning and landscape subjects in **American City, Garden Magazine, Journal of The American Institute of Architects, Garden Cities and Town Planning, Journal of Town Planning Institute of Canada,** etc.

**Kruse, A. M.**
Three articles and editorial on landscape architecture subjects in **Construction** (Canada), July and August 1921. Report on Town of Kapuskasing, Ontario, as associate town planner, 1921, published by Ontario Bureau of Municipal Affairs.

**Lay, C. D. (See also L. A.)**
Articles, editorials, and book reviews as editor of **L. A.,** 1910-1921, including Space Composition, Highways and County Planning, Notes on the Influence of Automobiles on Town, Country, and Estate Planning, Park Design and the Preservation of the Park Idea, etc. Also articles in garden magazines on garden subjects.

**McCrary, I. J.**
Pueblo (Colo.) Improvement Plan report, 1916.

**Manning, W. H. (See also L. A.)**
City plan reports for Bangor, Me. and Billerica, Mass. Regional plan report for Birmingham, Ala. Article: The Art of Designing Landscapes, in **Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture,** 1916. Articles on state and regional planning, cantonment planning, etc., in various periodicals. Papers before National Conference on City Planning, etc.

**Mische, E. T.**
Portland (Ore.) park reports, 1902-12; park system of Pasadena, Calif., 1917; articles on city planning in **Portland City Club Bulletin,** etc., and on landscape and park sub-

jects in **Parks and Recreation,** 1921, as editor of its Dept. of Landscape and Art.

**Morell, A. U., and A. B. Nichols**
City plan report for Stillwater, Minn. Report for Morgan Park, Duluth; articles in various periodicals.

**Nicolet, T. W.**
Landscape Gardening as applied to Rural School Grounds, pamphlet, 1915.

**Nolen, John (See also L. A.)**
**Replanning Small Cities,** published by B. W. Huebsch, N. Y., 1912; **New Ideals in the Planning of Cities, Towns and Villages,** published by American City Bureau, N. Y., 1919. Edited **City Planning,** a series of 17 papers, published by D. Appleton & Co., 1916. Author of nine pamphlets on city planning and industrial housing subjects and 21 printed city planning and park system reports, including Roanoke, San Diego, Montclair, Madison, Chattanooga, La Crosse, New London, Erie, Bridgeport, Akron, Flint, Bristol, etc., 1907-21. Papers in Proceedings of National Conference on City Planning, magazine articles, etc.

**Olmsted, F. L. (see also L. A.)**
**Carrying Out The City Plan** (with F. Shurtleff), published by Sage Foundation, 1914. Published city plan reports for Boulder, New Haven (with Cass Gilbert), Pittsburgh, Rochester (with Brunner and Arnold), Newport, and Detroit, 1910-15. Papers on city planning in Proceedings of National Conference on City Planning, National Housing Association, First Canadian Housing and Town Planning Congress, American Academy of Political and Social Science, etc., 1909-21. Paper on Playgrounds in Parks, in Proceedings of American Association of Park Superintendents, 1916. Article on Parks and Park Systems in **Appleton's American Cyclopedia,** 1912. Article, Parks as Memorials, and the Art of the Landscape Architect, **American Magazine of Art,** September, 1919; and articles on land subdivision and war housing, on professional practice and technical details, etc.

**Pearse, R. J.**
Home, Yard and Garden Contests, Bulletin of Iowa State College, 1916. Articles in various farm journals about farmstead planning, county fair grounds, etc.

**Phillips, T. Glenn**
City plan reports for Detroit, Mich. Paper, Cemeteries in connection with city planning, in Proceedings of American Cemetery Superintendents, 1921.

**Pilat, C. F.**
Three articles in **Architectural Record,** 1915-18, including Popular Education in Architecture and Landscape Gardening, and Camp Lewis, Wash. Garden article in **Architectural Review,** August, 1919. Article on Herbaceous Perennials in Landscape Design, in revised edition of **Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture.** Several book reviews.

**Pitkin, William, Jr.**
Article, The Relation between the Architect and the Landscape Architect, in **American Architect,** March 1920; two articles on land subdivision in **National Real Estate Journal,** 1920; articles on estates and gardens in **Architecture, Garden Magazine, House Beautiful, Architectural Forum, Architectural Review,** 1915 and 1920, etc.

**Pray, J. S. (See also L. A.)**
**City Planning, a Comprehensive Analysis** (with T. Kimball, see above), 1913. Articles on Landscape Architecture in American Year Book, 1911-12. The Survey for a City Plan, in Proceedings of Fifth Annual Conference of Mayors of State of New York, 1914. Series of articles on Railroad Grounds in **Parks and Recreation,** 1921. Articles in **L. A.** on Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, National Parks, Prize of Rome, etc. Biographical articles on H. L. Warren, B. M. Watson, C. M. Robinson, and C. P. Punchard, Jr., 1917-21, etc.

**Ramsdell, C. H. (See also L. A.)**
Two articles on parks and planting in **Minnesota Horticulturist,** 1910 and 1912; article on school grounds in **American School Board Journal,** 1921.

**Schermerhorn, Richard, Jr. (See also L. A.)**
Article on Andrew Jackson Downing in **House & Garden,** August, 1909, and on Early American Landscape Architecture, in **Architectural Review,** April, 1921. Paper on City Planning in Proceedings of Brooklyn Engineers Club, 1912. Biographical article on N. F. Barrett in **L. A.,** 1920, etc.

**Shurtleff, A. A. (See also L. A.)**
City plan report for Newton, Mass.; articles in various magazines.

**Steele, Fletcher (See also L. A.)**
Sixteen articles, 1911-21, in **L. A., Garden Magazine, House Beautiful, Vogue, Country Life** (American), **Popular Mechanics,** and

**Architecture,** on landscape subjects and garden details, including color charts, sculpture, use of trees, etc.; two articles on city planning subjects in **L. A.,** 1911 and 1915.

**Strang, Elizabeth L.**
Thirty articles on landscape and garden subjects, 1915-1921, in **Garden Magazine, House Beautiful, and House & Garden,** especially on color schemes in flower gardens and planting of small home grounds. Articles also in **House & Garden's** Book of Gardens. Correspondence Course for Mass. State Department of University Extension, in Exterior Home Decoration, 1918.

**Taylor, A. D. (See also L. A.)**
**The Complete Garden,** published by Doubleday, Page & Co., 1921. Numerous articles in garden and architectural magazines.

**Underwood, Loring**
**The Garden and its Accessories,** published by Little & Brown, 1907, and **The Garden Diary and Country Home Guide,** published by F. A. Stokes Co., 1910.

**Wheelwright, Robert (See also L. A.)**
Articles, reviews, and editorials in **L. A.,** including The Attacks on Central Park, and two articles in **Garden Magazine,** 1921, on naturalesque pools and planting.

**Wilcox, R. H. (See also L. A.)**
Villa Corsini Cascade, article in **Architectural Record,** 1921.

**Wyman, A. P.**
The Small Home Yard, Bulletin of Univ. of Illinois, 1910. Articles in various magazines.

# SELECTED ARTICLES IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE QUARTERLY

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Grouped for Convenience in Office Reference

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| | Standardizing scientific and common plant name abbreviations | W. H. Manning | Oct. | 1915 | 6 | 32-36 |
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| | Park department organization | F. L. Olmsted | July | 1914 | 4 | 150-166 |
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| | Check-list of plants mentioned in the Arnold Arboretum bulletins | C. D. Lay and R. Wheelwright | Oct. | 1919 | 10 | 1-53 |
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| | Reference table of herbaceous plants | R. Wheelwright | Apr. | 1921 | 11 | 115-118 |
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